



Daily Report

East Asia

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Envoy Arrives in Jakarta for Cambodia Meeting

BK0811131190 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 8 Nov 90

[Text] The United Nations supports the initiative taken by Indonesia and France, the co-chairmen of the Paris Conference, to help the Cambodian Supreme National Council solve its internal problems. The support was disclosed by Rafiuddin Ahmed, UN special envoy, to reporters on his arrival in Jakarta today. Rafiuddin Ahmed is now in Jakarta to attend the preliminary meeting of senior officials of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, scheduled for tomorrow.

Rafiuddin Ahmed added that the objective of the coming Jakarta meeting is to complete the cease-fire agreement draft, which will later be signed by all Cambodian warring factions.

Alatas Says Meeting Off to 'Brisk' Start

BK0911100490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0934 GMT
9 Nov 90

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 9 (AFP)—A meeting of senior officials from 12 countries opened here Friday with exchanges of views on drafting an agreement to end the 12-year Cambodian war, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said. "I think we are off to a brisk, a good start... We went into the first exchanges of views as to the substantive aspects of the task ahead of us," Mr. Alatas told journalists after the meeting's first session.

The meeting is the first in a series aimed to reconvene the Paris International Conference on Cambodia by the end of this year or early in 1991. The conference broke down in August 1989 due to differences over a power-sharing arrangement in Cambodia.

The current talks involve senior officials from the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France—as well as host Indonesia, a representative of the U.N. Secretary General and the co-chairmen of the three committees set up by the Paris conference—Australia, India, Malaysia, Laos, Canada and Japan.

Representatives of Western countries, the Soviet Union, Indonesia and Australia held a series of separate bilateral talks late Thursday and early Friday before the meeting was opened by Mr. Alatas.

The Chinese delegation, however, has avoided any contact with other delegations, except with host Indonesia, delegations sources said.

"It would be good if we could reach a text which can reflect our general thinking of this working group... But of course, if we reach a draft it would only be a first draft which would be very tentative draft," Mr. Alatas said on the expected result of the meeting.

The document would be drafted based on the peace plan forged in August by the Security Council Five, which was

accepted as a "framework" for a political solution by the four Cambodian warring parties in September, officials have said.

Mr. Alatas cautioned however, that it was not the purpose of this meeting "to adopt in any formal way any document and even less to adopt a document which could then be imposed on others."

The Jakarta discussion is not attended by the parties directly involved—the three Cambodian resistance forces and the rival Vietnamese client regime in Phnom Penh—nor the two other countries most directly concerned, Cambodia's neighbours Thailand and Vietnam. Their interests, however, were expected to be represented by their main allies, all present at the talks.

China is the main backer of the tripartite resistance which includes the Khmer Rouge, whose radical Marxist rule of Cambodia from 1975 to 1979 left hundreds of thousands dead.

The Soviet Union is the major ally of Vietnam—which installed and supports the Phnom Penh Government—while the United States provides support to the non-communist resistance factions and is a close ally of Thailand.

"At this preliminary stage, what we need is an exchange of views, inputs from those who have been actively engaged in the preparations of the (Security Council) P-Five framework document and other documents produced by the Paris conference last year," Mr. Alatas said. He added that the talks would also elaborate on the United Nations blueprint.

A Western diplomat here said the meeting would discuss "in detail" such items as the specific U.N. role, the elections under U.N. auspices, the administration and others as delineated in the U.N. document.

The results of the Jakarta meeting are to be handed over to the Cambodian parties during a November meeting in Paris, Mr. Alatas said. The next stage would be a meeting of the Paris Conference Coordinating Committee to finalize the draft which would be presented for endorsement to the reconvened conference.

The Cambodians in September agreed here to set up a Supreme National Council (SNC), a transitional authority which will represent them at the United Nations as well other fora, including the reconvened Paris conference. They agreed that the SNC would comprise six representatives of the Phnom Penh Government and two from each of the three resistance factions. They have however, continued to squabble over the council's leadership.

Mr. Alatas last week proposed the services of the Paris conference co-chairmen, Indonesia and France, as mediators in the dispute should it remain unsettled by the end of this month.

The meeting resumed Friday with closed sessions.

Japan**'Tacit' Support Given for U.S. Troop Buildup***OW0911113890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT
9 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 (KYODO)—Top government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto offered Japan's tacit support Friday for U.S. President George Bush's plan to deploy more U.S. troops to the Persian Gulf. "The U.S. Forces and multinational troops are seeking to restore peace in the Persian Gulf. There is no change in Japan's plan to seek a way to cooperate in this effort," Sakamoto told a news conference.

Asked by a reporter whether the U.S. move would increase tensions in the region, Sakamoto said: "Forcing Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait is a matter of international justice. To overlook this and criticize only the United States amounts to a reversal of cause and effect," he said.

Bush announced Thursday plans to send additional troops to join some 230,000 U.S. soldiers in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf to ensure that the multinational forces have the capability to successfully conclude offensive missions. U.S. news reports said Bush is prepared to send an extra 100,000 troops to the Gulf region.

Nakasone Interviewed on Talks With Saddam Husayn*OW0811150990 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1207 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Interview with former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone following his return from Iraq by NHK newscaster Hatsuhsa Takashima; place not given—"recorded earlier today" from the "News 21" program]

[Text] [Takashima] In connection with the return of the 74, were there any commitments, conditions, or understandings?

[Nakasone] There were no such things at all; not in the least. The Iraqi side wanted to release a joint statement. The information and culture minister proposed it, the parliament brought it up, and a so-called solidarity committee also suggested it. We rejected them all. We said there was no need to do it. Mr. Sato of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] made his point by saying there was no need for it, and he also rejected their proposals. There were neither conditions nor dealings of any sort.

[Takashima] On the release of the Japanese and the success of former West German Chancellor Brandt's visit to Baghdad in bringing out 120 foreigners, the White House has been critical, saying they are only being taken advantage of. Mr. Nakasone, do you feel you were taken advantage of by the Iraqi side?

[Nakasone] I do not feel that way at all. First of all, in my talks with President Husayn and Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan, I consistently insisted that UN resolutions be

observed and implemented. That meant the withdrawal from Kuwait. Next, I said that utmost efforts must be exerted to find a peaceful solution to the issue. I said that if and when an armed conflict breaks out, there will be neither victors nor losers. I said that mankind would be the loser. He then said that this was true and he agreed with me. To seek a peaceful resolution and avert an armed clash was our second position. The third was that all foreign hostages be released. I strongly urged it. I consistently insisted on these three points. Our position did not deviate in any way from the UN policy. Therefore, if our prisoners, or hostages, return home, I would think that it would be tremendously good news.

[Takashima] You met President Husayn three times. I understand that two of them were tete-a-tetes between the two of you with only an interpreter present.

[Nakasone] That is correct.

[Takashima] What was discussed at those talks, and what impressions did you gain from President Husayn about peace?

[Nakasone] I expected to have a tete-a-tete with him from the beginning. I wanted to have a very intimate talk because we are friends. He invited me with a similar frame of mind. How can I find a clue for peace? How many of our hostages can I get out? How many can I add at the last stage? I had these things in mind. Regarding the peace issue, I told him that he had said earlier that if one of the five permanent members of the Security Council and either Germany or Japan guaranteed together not to launch an armed clash, he would release all the foreign prisoners. This meant that in a sense he took the initiative with regard to the release of hostages.

Aside from the question of whether it is good or bad, the inclusion of one of the permanent Security Council members as a guarantor involves the exercise of the veto power. If a Security Council member exercises its veto power against a U.S. call for military action, then the United States would not be able to take it. Be that as it may, he took the initiative, in a sense. I advised him to take another initiative. The danger of war is drawing ever closer. I truly feel so. I told him that if and when a war breaks out, mankind will face a glacial period of at least 10 years both politically and economically. The countries having the most difficulties would be nonoil producing, least developed, and developing countries. The Philippines and the African countries would have great difficulties. Therefore, I emphasized that we must avert a war at all costs through our efforts. I strongly insisted on this.

I told him that since the Kuwaiti issue is the cause of the tension, he might consider taking a new initiative in this regard. I pointed to the proposal made in his 12 August speech as well as to Mr. Mitterrand's UN address, and the proposal put forward by Mr. 'Arafat. Mr. Primakov also seems to have various ideas. I had studied the contents of these proposals to a certain extent, so I told him that he might want to consider them as a framework

or mechanism for resolving the issue through dialogue in one way or another. I talked about these things. I asked him, of the various proposals, which one do you have in mind? What do you think of the PLO proposal? I asked these questions in concrete terms.

[Takashima] What was his reply?

[Nakasone] Since it was a talk between the two of us, I will refrain from disclosing its substance. However, what I can say now is that he attached great importance to an Arab accord. I asked him about putting a UN umbrella on an Arab accord when one is reached or about to be reached. He said that it would be good to have such a UN role when an Arab accord is reached or about to be reached. I get the feeling that this might serve as a clue when various peace proposals are put forward in the future.

[Takashima] There are various signals coming from Iraq, one of which is that Kuwait belongs to Iraq, and hence Iraq will never withdraw from it. Another is that if the border area, including the two islands and the oil field, are left with Iraq, they would pull out of Kuwait. There are many stories coming out of the country. What is your comment on this?

[Nakasone] This subject was included in my questions, too, but nothing was made clear. There is no doubt that they are maintaining the basic position of not withdrawing. What he said in this regard is that it began on 2 August, and that he had wanted to hold a small summit of Arab countries on 5 August. He hoped that all leaders of concerned nations in the Gulf area would assemble in Saudi Arabia and settle the matter. He wanted the meeting to take place on 5 August. He said that then the man of a certain country ruined the whole thing. Consequently, Iraq had no choice but to defend the area it occupied. This was really for defense of his own country. That is how he came to announce the annexation of the country on 8 August. He was saying those things.

I do not know whether that is the truth or not, and it is questionable whether such an act is in conformity with international law. However, to hear him say those things, one cannot rule out the possibility that a path to a solution may be found in the future by attaching importance to the Arab world. But countries like Egypt and Syria are very firm. Saudi Arabia has also become firm after the U.S. forces arrived in the country. Hence, this would not be possible immediately, but with the passage of time human wisdom also grows. We cannot say what will happen in the future.

What I had to bear in mind in making this visit is the fact that the Gulf region is at the crossroads of world politics. It has been a ground of disputes for more than a thousand years, since the wars of the Crusaders. This area is one of the world's most important crossroads. For Japan, it is an important place since Japan has to buy oil there. I feel sad about the situation wherein Japan is left outside the fence in this important area and has to follow in the footsteps of other countries. With regard to the

question of reconstruction of the region and political issues, Japan should be able to express its views and have a say in the building of a new order. This thinking is lacking in Japan. The government has no excuses to make to the people about this, when it provided some \$4 billion in cooperation funds. I went there, thinking essentially that Japan should not be left outside the fence so that Japan might have a voice in questions concerning construction in the future. I think efforts in that context should be continued.

[Takashima] Do you feel that President Husayn himself thinks the danger of war in the Gulf area is growing, or do you believe he thinks a peaceful path is possible?

[Nakasone] When I went to see him, and there were only the two of us, he took off his pistol and put it by his side. That means that he, the president, normally wears a pistol. It was an expression of friendship when he put the pistol aside. It was like a warrior putting his sword aside. I believe this showed that he wants a peaceful path. He wants to take a peaceful path. I think his desire for this is strong, but it is questionable whether their act is acceptable. Of course, there is a long history behind that incident. The border disputes between Kuwait and Iraq have continued for a long time. A solution could be found through mediation by brother Arab countries, or Egypt, which appears relatively friendly, could talk to Iraq. A small spark can be blown into a full-scale fire. He may be thinking along these lines.

Baghdad seemed peaceful at a glance. However, the Japanese were frightened. Some of them had magazines inside their clothing in the hope that they could be used as shields against bullets. When going to bed, they had to look for spots in their rooms where they would be safest in case of bombing. They had their windows taped so they would not be injured by projectiles of broken glass.

On the night before the announcement was made regarding the number of people to be released, I met with about 140 Japanese to encourage them. I had a difficult time keeping my tears from flowing because there was no way of knowing which of them would leave and which of them would remain to continue such lives. The situation there is desperate to that degree. Leaders there could feel the imminent danger of a war.

LDP, Opposition To Scrap UN Peace Bill

*OW0811131590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—The legislature of Japan will drop a proposed U.N. peace cooperation bill aimed at sending Japanese troops abroad for the first time since World War II, political parties said Thursday.

Representatives of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and noncommunist opposition parties agreed to scrap the government-proposed bill, which allows the sending overseas of noncombat personnel, ships and

aircraft from the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to assist in international peacekeeping activities.

The bill, prepared by the Foreign Ministry amid foreign pressure for greater Japanese contributions in the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis, has sparked a wave of domestic opposition and fears from Japan's Asian neighbors, particularly China and North and South Korea.

The House of Representatives will not take a vote on the bill, officials said, and it will never be referred to the second chamber, the House of Councillors.

The agreement came at a meeting of secretaries general of the LDP and three opposition parties, the Japan Socialist Party [JSP], Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP]. Ichiro Ozawa of the LDP, Tsuruo Yamaguchi of the JSP, Yuichi Ichikawa of Komeito, and Takashi Yonezawa of the DSP attended the session.

In a separate session of the lower house's steering committee, representatives of the parties also agreed to discard the bill, parliamentary sources said. Officials said the bill would be scrapped before the current 30-day extraordinary session of the Diet ends Saturday.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told reporters that cooperation with the United Nations is necessary for Japan and that he expects better legislation to be drawn up through consultations between the LDP and the opposition camp.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said the Diet is the highest organ of the state and that the ministry will explain to the United States through diplomatic channels the process of discussions on the bill in the Diet.

The LDP's Ozawa, who was instrumental in pushing the bill forward, told his opposition counterparts that it is inevitable that the bill be killed owing to the strong objections from the opposition camp and the fact that the current Diet session is drawing to an end. However, Ozawa said both the governing party and the opposition parties agreed on the necessity to cooperate with the U.N. in terms of not only money and goods but also personnel.

Secretaries general of the JSP, Komeito and DSP agreed that Japan should positively cooperate with the international community in nonmilitary ways in the field of public welfare. DSP Secretary General Yonezawa said his party will withdraw its previous stance of favoring the dispatch of noncombat SDF personnel overseas.

The Japan Communist Party, in a statement issued by its Secretariat chief Kazuo Shii, demanded the entire Kaifu Cabinet resign to take responsibility for the scrapping of the bill. Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto told a news conference that he expects the ruling party and the opposition parties will reach agreement on Japan's international contribution.

The government hastily drew up and submitted the bill to parliament on October 16, six weeks after Iraq's

invasion of Kuwait on August 2 to bolster Japan's response to the Gulf crisis. Tokyo has been criticized for not pulling its weight in efforts to resolve the crisis, despite its 70 percent dependence on oil supplies from the Middle East. The proposed legislation called for the establishment of a U.N. peace cooperation corps, which would include noncombat SDF members. The main activities specified for the corps were observing cease-fires, supervising elections, providing transportation and communication services, repairing equipment, and providing medical services and refugee relief. The bill said the corps would not resort to the threat of force or the use of force in implementing its duties.

Kaifu told parliament that he proposed the noncombat corps to enable Japan to contribute to international peacekeeping in the "new world order" rapidly emerging following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and denied opposition allegations that the corps would violate Japan's war-renouncing Constitution. All opposition parties, except for the DSP, opposed the legislation, saying overseas deployment of the SDF is unconstitutional. The DSP conditionally supported the bill.

The LDP enjoys a stable majority in the powerful lower house but lacks a majority in the less powerful House of Councillors. The approval of both houses would have been necessary to enact the bill.

Agreement Reached on Gulf Corps

*OW0911044690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0135 GMT
9 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and two opposition parties agreed Friday to set up a corps to assist United Nations-sponsored peacekeeping operations within the framework of Japan's pacifist Constitution.

The agreement came at a predawn meeting between secretaries general of the LDP, Komeito, the nation's second largest opposition group, and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), the fourth largest. According to a memorandum agreed to by LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa, and DSP Secretary General Takashi Yonezawa, the new corps would not include Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel. The memorandum said that three secretaries general agreed on the necessity to cooperate with the UN in terms of both money and goods, as well as personnel.

The new corps would engage in UN peacekeeping operations and humanitarian relief activities based on UN resolutions, as well as disaster relief operations abroad. The three top officials of the ruling and opposition parties agreed to draw up a bill based on the memorandum as soon as possible.

After the meeting, Ozawa told reporters that he wants to submit the bill to the next session of the Diet, if possible. The current 30-day extraordinary session of the Diet

ends on Saturday and the Government and the LDP reportedly plans to convene the ordinary session of the Diet around December 10.

Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the nation's largest opposition group, refused to join the meeting on grounds that the tripartite agreement did not clearly rule out the possibility of Japan becoming involved in military aspects of UN peacekeeping operations. Officials of the ruling and three noncommunist opposition parties continued their negotiations through Thursday afternoon over an alternative to the government-proposed United Nations Cooperation Bill.

The Government hastily drew up and submitted the bill to the current Diet session on October 16, six weeks after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2. The move was an attempt to bolster Japan's response to the Gulf crisis. However, the bill aimed at sending a UN Peace Cooperation Corps which would include noncombat SDF members abroad has drawn strong criticism from the opposition camp and some Asian nations. As a result, the Government and the LDP abandoned their attempt to get the bill through the Diet in view of public sentiment against it.

SDF Excluded From Corps

*OW0911082490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT
9 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 (KYODO)—Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said Friday Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel will be excluded from the government's revised proposal to establish a corps aimed at assisting U.N. peacekeeping activities. "The Self-Defense Forces will be a separate entity," he told a news conference after conceding the government abandoned the U.N. peace cooperation bill Thursday after three weeks of turbulent parliamentary debate. The bill was dropped after stiff resistance from opposition parties over the inclusion of noncombat SDF personnel made it clear the legislation would not make it past the opposition-controlled House of Councillors.

The top government spokesman made the remarks as the government and political parties entered preparations to draw up a new plan for participation in international peace efforts. Sakamoto said the government would continue to pursue its plan to contribute personnel as well as money to international peacekeeping efforts.

Tokyo has so far pledged 4 billion dollars to help U.S.-dominated multinational forces in the Persian Gulf and countries hard hit by economic sanctions imposed against Iraq for its August 2 invasion of Kuwait. "We believe that no nation is responsible to itself alone," Sakamoto said, quoting the preface of the postwar constitution. "This is a matter of how Japan plans to 'live' in international society. Only we Japanese can answer this question," Sakamoto said. He cited the Gulf crisis,

Cambodia, the Western Sahara, and Afghanistan as areas where Japan could lend greater assistance.

Asked whether the new bill would be ready before the Gulf crisis is resolved, Sakamoto responded, "only God knows." "We want to submit this as soon as possible but this time we will make sure it is solid," Sakamoto said, noting that the aborted version has been a valuable first step toward attaining a consensus. The new bill, Sakamoto said, would be based on an outline of principles agreed to in a latenight meeting Thursday among secretaries general of the Liberal Democratic Party, Komeito the second largest opposition party, and the centrist Democratic Socialist Party. The three parties agreed in a memorandum that Japan should contribute personnel to help enforce U.N. resolutions but that the corps should be separate from the SDF. The memorandum also called for activating the corps in times of international disasters.

The Japan Socialist Party, the largest opposition party, refused to join the meeting because its counterparts would not rule out all involvement in military aspects of U.N. peacekeeping operations. The Diet is expected to convene December 10.

Akihito's Enthronement Rites Planned for 12 Nov

KYODO Reports Kaifu's Schedule

*OW0811140490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1330 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will hold separate talks in Tokyo with top leaders and prominent political figures from some 53 countries November 11-15, Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama will have separate talks during the same period with officials from some 38 countries, as well as regional meetings with groups of Asian, African and Arab representatives, the officials said. Representatives of 157 countries, the European Community, and the United Nations will be in Tokyo to attend Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremony on November 12. This will be the largest gathering of world leaders in Japan since the February 1989 funeral of Emperor Showa, which drew representatives from 164 countries.

On Sunday, Kaifu will meet in quick succession with the top leaders of Romania, Hungary, Finland, Bangladesh, Togo, Central Africa, Thailand, Ireland, Kenya, Mali, Indonesia, and Senegal. He will also meet the same day with German President Richard von Weizsacker and ranking representatives of Italy, Finland, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Sudan. On Tuesday, Kaifu will meet top leaders of the Philippines, Singapore, and Cameroon, and hold talks with Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian, Czechoslovakia's Federal Assembly Chairman Alexander Dubcek, South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, and French Prime Minister Michel Rocard, as well as U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez

de Cuellar. Wednesday will see meetings between Kaifu and U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, Supreme Soviet Chairman Anatoliy Lukyanov, and the presidents or premiers of the Maldives, Jamaica, Paraguay, Bolivia, Mongolia, Honduras, Zambia, Portugal, Gambia, and Bulgaria. Kaifu will end his hectic diplomatic schedule on Thursday after meeting with the presidents of Botswana, Cyprus, Djibouti, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Panama, as well as the prime minister of Tunisia. Amid the crisis in the Persian Gulf, Kaifu will be holding a series of meetings Wednesday with such Middle Eastern figures as Jordanian Crown Prince Hassan Ibn-Talal, Israeli President Hayim Herzog, Turkish President Turgut Ozal, and Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam.

Foreign Minister Nakayama, meanwhile, will be discussing the Gulf crisis on Monday with representatives of Egypt and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) members Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and possibly Saudi Arabia.

Iraq has had its invitation to the enthronement ceremony revoked in the wake of its August 2 invasion of Kuwait.

Nakayama will be holding a dinner conference of Asian foreign ministers on Monday, similar to the one he cohosted with his Indonesian counterpart, Ali Alatas, at the United Nations in September. Officials said that, while seven fewer countries are sending representatives to the enthronement than attended Emperor Showa's funeral, there are more heads of state coming this time.

Vanuatu Cancels Attendance

*OW0811144790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1411 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Vanuatu has decided not to send representatives to Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremony on November 12, the Foreign Ministry said on Thursday.

The cancellation has brought to 157 the total number of countries which will send officials to the ceremony, the ministry said. Besides the 157 nations, the United Nations and the European Community will also be represented at the ceremony.

More Talks With North Korea in Beijing 17 Nov

*OW0811120590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Japan and North Korea will hold a second round of preliminary talks aimed at establishing diplomatic ties in Beijing on November 17, Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday.

Sakutaro Tanino, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, will head the Japanese team.

Chu Ching-kuk, head of the Foreign Ministry's First Bureau which handles Asian affairs, will lead the North Korean delegation.

The two countries held the first round in Beijing on November 3 and 4 but failed to reach accord on a precise date, place, level of delegations and agenda for full-scale talks.

'Massive Economic Assistance' to Iran Urged

*OW0811120090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Former Japanese Ambassador to the United States Nobuo Matsunaga Thursday urged Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to provide massive economic assistance to Iran to help rehabilitate the country's economy and facilitate its restoration.

After meeting with Kaifu to brief the prime minister on his recent trip to Iran, Matsunaga told reporters that Kaifu showed a positive posture toward increasing economic assistance. Matsunaga said he cited Iran's political stability under the moderate government of President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Tehran's participation in an international economic embargo against Iraq as reasons for extending more financial support to Iran. Matsunaga said he asked Kaifu to provide more than 1 billion dollars in economic aid. He also said he advised Kaifu to help Iran and the United States restore bilateral ties, which were severed in 1980 following the hostage incident at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Trade With Vietnam Increases Jan-Sep

*OW0811120390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0920 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Trade between Japan and Vietnam totaled some 79.71 billion yen in the first nine months of 1990, roughly twice as much as the same period last year, according to the Japan-Vietnam Trade Association.

Association officials credited the strong growth in two-way trade between the two countries chiefly to brisk imports of crude and pitch oil from Vietnam. Imports of such oil soared 89.8 percent from a year earlier to 32.93 billion yen during the period, representing more than half the value of total imports, they said. The volume of such oil imports was particularly large in August and September, totaling some 340,000 kiloliters and 250,000 kiloliters, respectively, against an average 170,000 kiloliters in the January-July period. Japan's oil imports from Vietnam could reach nearly 80 percent of Vietnam's total output this year, according to oil traders.

An official at Mitsubishi Corp., the largest Japanese importer of Vietnamese oil, said Vietnamese crude oil is low in sulfur, making it suitable for electric power plants. "Given the crisis in the Middle East, the proportion of Vietnamese oil in Japanese oil imports is certain to grow considerably," the official said.

Among major items Japan exported to Vietnam, color television sets were the biggest single category, registering a six-fold jump to 2.67 billion yen. Demand for other consumer durables was also up, with motor bicycle exports posting a four-fold jump to 2.71 billion yen.

'Extremists' Suspected in Latest Temple Fire

*OW0911053390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0448 GMT
9 Nov 90*

[Text] Otsu, Nov. 9 KYODO - A midnight fire suspected of being set by extremists Friday gutted a wooden temple in the Precinct Enryakuji on Mt. Hiei, western Japan, police said.

According to police, two guards discovered the temple engulfed in the fire around 10 am Friday and tried in vain to extinguish the blaze. No one was injured by the fire. Police found four dry-cell batteries and electric wires at the site, which they believe were part of a homemade ignition device used to torch the temple.

Enryakuji, the headquarters of the Tendai Buddhist Sect, is scheduled to observe a memorial service marking Monday's enthronement of Emperor Akihito. The Tendai Sect was founded in 806 by Saicho. It was dominant along with the Shingon Sect during the Heian Period (794-1185).

In recent months, extremists opposed to the Emperor System have stepped up their attacks in hopes of disrupting the enthronement ceremony.

Finance Ministry Skeptical About Uruguay Round

*OW0811120690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—A senior Finance Ministry official voiced skepticism Thursday that world trade negotiators will reach a final accord in the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks by the December deadline.

"Judging from U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills' way of handling the negotiations, we do not see a final agreement within the year," he said. Hills must show that she has tried to squeeze concessions from her trading partners up until the very end, since any accord must be presented to the U.S. Congress for approval, he said. He also expressed dissatisfaction over the Japanese Government's handling of the trade agenda. "It is vital that the Foreign Ministry and the prime minister's official residence set up an overall strategy to deal with the concessions demanded by Japan's trading partners," he said.

Hashimoto 'Unreceptive' to French G-7 Proposal

*OW0911044790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT
9 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Friday morning appeared unreceptive to a proposal made by French Economics Minister

Pierre Berezgouvoy for a meeting of finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations.

Berezgouvoy reportedly broached the idea to U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady. But Hashimoto told reporters after a Cabinet meeting that he is not aware that the proposal concerns a G-7 meeting. "I see no immediate need to hold such a meeting," he said, adding "the U.S. dollar is not falling fast against the yen." "However, Japan will consider a proposal if made by a G-7 nation," he said.

The G-7 groups the U.S., Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Italy, and Canada.

Research Group Predicts Nuclear Power Increase

*OW0911025290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1446 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Japan's dependence on nuclear power plants in 2050 will likely increase to more than 40 percent of the total power generated, compared with 25.5 percent for Fiscal 1989, an industry research center predicted Thursday.

The Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry forecast that if Japan goes ahead with the present power supply project and maintains the current power supply system, it would not keep pace with demand. The center thus suggested that nuclear power plants should be constructed on softer ground than rock. It also recommended the construction of offshore and underground N-power plants. The center also proposed a serious study on the possibility of "geothermal hot dry rock" power generation. Under that plan, water would be poured onto rock above hot magma, where it would be heated, then brought to the earth's surface to be harnessed into electric power.

The research center based the projection on its estimate that the Japanese economy will achieve an average annual growth of 2.5 percent in real terms between now and 2050. The nation's total energy consumption in that year is predicted to be 550-870 million tons, in terms of oil, and its electricity demand in that year at 1.2-1.8 trillion kilowatts hour, twice or three times the Fiscal 1989 level.

Inmarsat Repositions Atlantic Ocean Satellite

*OW0811124390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0846 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—International Maritime Satellite Organization (Inmarsat) has repositioned one of its satellites to eliminate a former coverage gap running from North America to the South Pacific Ocean, KDD (Kokusai Denshin Denwa) said Thursday.

The organization started shifting one of its two satellites over the Atlantic Ocean some distance toward the west on September 29, completing the maneuver Sunday,

KDD officials added. The former coverage gap spans one of the world's richest fishing areas in the South Pacific, where many Japanese fishing boats operate, the officials said. The change will increase the use of satellite communications by the Japanese fishing industry.

According to the officials, there are about 12,000 vessels around the world with maritime satellite communications equipment. As of October, about 1,000 of these were Japanese. Such facilities have become much smaller and lighter than before and can now be fitted to small fishing or leisure boats under 100 tons, they said.

Muto To Reconsider 'Voluntary' Car Export Curbs

*OW0911055790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT
9 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto said Friday Japan will have to reconsider maintaining its "voluntary" restrictions on car exports to the United States if the current multilateral trade talks agree on a ban on such so-called "gray area measures."

Muto added, however, he has not made any decision on the issue. He told a press conference after a Cabinet meeting that Japan has been engaged in the practice which should be described as "near black" rather than "gray," referring to the voluntary restrictions on car exports to the United States. Besides cars, Japan also voluntarily restricts exports of steel, computer chips, and machine tools, to the United States, and there is a possibility that these limits will also need to be reviewed.

Touching on the "monitoring" over exports to the European Community of automobiles, videotape recorders, and two other products, Muto mentioned talks here on Monday with EC Commission Vice President Martin Bangemann. Muto said "I did not make any commitment to the continuation of the monitoring" in the meeting with Bangemann.

Monitoring is a government jargon for administrative guidance calling on manufacturers to restrict sharp increase in exports. "I told him if GATT would decide to permit such a measure, it would be all right with Japan," Muto said.

Company To Assist Iranian Petrochemical Complex

*OW0811131790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Nissho Iwai Corp. said Thursday it has been awarded a contract to supply 7 billion yen worth of parts and construction materials to restore a war-damaged petrochemical complex in southwestern Iran.

Officials said that under the contract, awarded by Bandar Imam Petrochemical (BiPC), Nissho Iwai will procure such reconstruction materials and machinery

parts as BiPC's agent, mainly from Japanese manufacturers over the next three years. Terms call for cash payment at the time of shipment, they said.

After the end of the Iraq-Iran war in August 1988, the Mitsui group refused to restore the damaged complex, and withdrew from the project in February 1990 after paying 900 million dollars. The Mitsui group undertook to build the complex in 1974 as a joint project with Iran's state-owned National Petrochemical Company. The complex was 80 percent complete in 1980. However, construction work was suspended after heavy attacks by Iraqi bombers.

Since many of the complex' principal machines and parts have been made in Japan, BiPC has asked the Japanese side for cooperation in the procurement of such materials and parts. Nissho Iwai has agreed to furnish such parts and materials from Japan, officials said.

Osaka Company To Open Project to Foreign Firms

*OW0911024090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1324 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Osaka, Nov. 8 KYODO—ATC Corp., preparing to build a 90 billion yen imports wholesale center building, announced Thursday that it will take steps to encourage foreign firms to participate in the construction and supply equipment.

ATC Corp., owned by the Osaka Municipal Government and a number of private enterprises, plans to construct three 12-story linked buildings on 70,000-square meter lot in the Nanko District in western Osaka. Construction work is scheduled to start in March 1991 and is to be completed at the end of 1993.

The three buildings comprise the Asia-Pacific Trade Center. Construction of the center is designated as one of the major construction projects, in which the government has promised to take measures to help foreign enterprises participate, under its agreement with the U.S. Government.

High-Definition Computer Graphics Lab Set Up

*OW0811123990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Five major Japanese companies from different industries said Thursday they have set up a joint laboratory for research and development of computer graphics technology utilizing high-definition television (HDTV).

The partners are Toshiba Corp., Toray Industries Inc., Shimizu Corp., Canon Sales Co., and NHK Enterprises, which is an affiliate of Japan Broadcast Corp. (NHK). By investing 100 million yen each in the lab, the five companies aim to exchange computer graphics knowhow and jointly develop advanced technology based on the "Hi-Vision" HDTV system developed and promoted by NHK, officials from the companies said. Carnegie

Mellon University will also cooperate in projects at the lab, they added. The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, institution is regarded as a world leader in computer graphics technology. Each company will send two or three researchers to the lab for the project, scheduled to last through September next year.

The researchers will study application of sophisticated computer graphics software to HDTV in such fields as design of consumer products or simulations of urban development and construction projects. Researchers at the lab will also try to create Hi-Vision software to be called "Albert" that will explain Einstein's theory of relativity by using scientific simulation models, the officials said. The software will be used in an NHK television special on Einstein as well as in meetings on HDTV scheduled later around the nation, the officials added.

Hitachi To Set Up Computer Subsidiary in France

*OW0811124790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Hitachi Ltd. said Thursday it will set up a subsidiary to produce magnetic disk subsystems and other computer products on the outskirts of Orleans, France.

The move is intended to expand Hitachi's production base in Europe in advance of the market integration of the European Community (EC). Japan's largest manufacturer of comprehensive electric machinery will set up the subsidiary, Hitachi Computer Products (Europe) S.A., next February and begin construction of a plant in April, company officials said. The plant is projected to begin operations in April 1992.

Hitachi's total investment is estimated to reach 300 million francs, of which 100 million francs are earmarked for the capitalization of the firm.

The firm will initially have 170 personnel, a figure expected to rise to 500 in 1994. Hitachi computer will manufacture, sell, and repair magnetic disk subsystems and controlling devices for large computers. Hitachi hopes the firm will eventually move into other product lines, including work stations and application programs. The firm projects annual sales for the first business year to reach 1.8 billion francs.

North Korea

KCNA Sums Up N-S Red Cross Talks

*SK0911063590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0448 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Panmunjom November 8 (KCNA)—The 8th North-South Red Cross working-level contact to discuss and settle the matters of exchange of the second art troupes and home-visiting groups and of the resumption of the North-South full-dress Red Cross talks was held

behind closed doors at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom Thursday.

After the contact the head of our side's delegation Pak Yong-su briefed reporters at Panmunjom on the contact.

According to him, the South side, at the contact resumed after the lapse of one year, insisted that it could not accept our opera "The Flower Girl" as the programme of art performance, sticking to its old wrong position, thus bringing the contact to a deadlock.

The head of our side's delegation said:

As far as the opera "The Flower Girl" is concerned, it offers no problem in its content and it fully conforms with all provisions of the principle as regards the content and form of the art performance agreed upon by the sides. And it is a stage work which conforms to the requirements of the South Korean people who want to know the realities of the North.

Recalling that a preview of the movie "The Flower Girl" was held at the "special committee of unification policy of the National Assembly" before ruling and opposition "assemblymen" of South side at the end of last year, at which they said "there would be nothing problematic" even if the opera "The Flower Girl" were invited to be performed, he said: nevertheless, the South side declared at the contact this time that it was their invariable stand that the working-level contact could not be continued and the exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups could not be realized unless the performance of the opera "The Flower Girl" was withdrawn.

The head of the North side's delegation went on:

It is very unjustifiable for the South side to refuse to accept the opera "The Flower Girl," an artistic work praised by all the world people, being an attempt to artificially bring politics into the Red Cross work, departing from the intrinsic Red Cross posture. Furthermore, the South side proposed to transfer the matter of exchange of art troupes to "the category of cultural and art exchange," separating it from the discussion of the contact this time. This is an avoidance of its responsibility, a mockery of the desire of the separated families and relatives, a grave violation of the agreement between the sides and an act driving the on-going working-level contact itself into a bog.

According to the head of our side's delegation, the South side also proposed us to decide the date of opening the 11th full-dress Red Cross talks, drifting away from main topic of the contact. To this our side said the problem of opening the full-dress Red Cross talks would be solved automatically when the second art troupes and home-visiting groups were exchanged and urged the South side to withdraw its self-seeking unwarrantable demand and accept the performance of the opera "The Flower Girl".

The contact, after all, ended without any agreement due to the unreasonable stand of the South side.

The head of our side's delegation made it clear that the next contact will be held any time when the South side notifies us it will accept the opera "The Flower Girl."

Pyongyang Radio on N-S Red-Cross Talks

*SK0911015390 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 0632 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] This is a news item filed from Panmunjom. At 1000 this morning, the eighth round of working-level contact between Red Cross organizations in the North and the South was held in camera in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom. They discussed issues of exchanging the second art troupes and home-visiting groups and of resuming the full-dress North-South Red Cross talks.

A number of domestic and foreign reporters came to Panmunjom to cover the talks.

Three delegates from our side, including Pak Yong-su, head of the delegation, and three delegates from the South side attended the talks.

After the contact, Pak Yong-su, head of our side's delegation, held a press conference with reporters and informed them of the progress of the contact.

[Begin Pak recording] I cannot but express regret for the results of the eighth round of working-level contact. On 16 October, we proposed holding the eighth round of working-level contact on 15 November. However, a few days later, we received a telephone notice from the South side proposing holding the eighth round of contact today, on 8 November, and holding an individual contact between the heads of the delegations one day before.

As you know well, the agenda items put forward for this working-level contact were two issues. One is the issue of exchanging the second art troupes and home-visiting groups and the other is the issue of resuming the 11th full-dress Red Cross talks. Discussion of these two issues proceeded relatively smoothly until the seventh contact held on 27 November last year. We even reached a stage in which we could adopt a document of agreement.

However, since the issue on the content of art performance, which could not be any problem nor a matter for discussion at the working-level contact, was put forward, the working-level contact was suspended, and one year has passed fruitlessly.

For your information, during the exchange of the first art troupes and home-visiting groups in 1985, an agreement reached on the principle and (form) of the content of art performance. However, the agreement was not reached on detained items to be staged. In other words, we did not discuss them.

However, while discussing the issue of length of time required for performance during the 7th contact last year, we proposed two to three hours for a performance

while the South side proposed two hours. Therefore, we failed to reach an agreement. This issue was indeed unimportant.

Therefore, to help the South side understand, we explained why we need at least 3 hours. We explained to the South side that since the opera, "A Flower Girl," requires three hours for performance, we proposed three hours.

However, the South side suspended the working-level contact by claiming that the issue of designating the item of performance is not appropriate for discussion and should not be discussed during the working-level contact.

Please do not misunderstand me as trying to shift the responsibility onto the South side. I will now tell you more details. The South side said that unless we withdraw the issue of performing "A Flower Girl," it will not come to the working-level contact.

Our contact is bilateral dialogue. If one encounters a difference in views, one should try to resolve it by coming to the site of discussion. However, the South side said that unless we withdraw this issue, it will not hold contact and talks. This is a premeditated act designed to discontinue the talks. This is the reason why the working-level contact has been suspended.

When we proposed holding a contact on 15 November, the South side proposed holding it on an earlier date and even the holding of an individual contact between the heads of the delegation. Therefore, we believed that the South side made some reasonable adjustment on this issue. In addition, as you know very well, when delegations visited Pyongyang and Seoul for the high-level talks, even the high-level officials of the South side's authorities noted many times that the opera, "A Flower Girl," can now be accepted.

Thus, trusting their remarks, we came with pleasure to the individual contact with the heads of the delegation yesterday, and held today's working-level contact.

However, we found no change in the South side's position. In other words, the South side still insists that if "A Flower Girl" is to be staged, it will not carry on the exchange of visiting groups.

Today, a year later, we again explained why our plan to perform "A Flower Girl" is correct, and the South side explained why it cannot accept our plan. However, the South side's explanation was illogical. The South side said that it cannot accept our plan because the performance of "A Flower Girl" is inappropriate in view of the Red Cross humanitarian principle, in view of the mutually-agreed four principles on the content and types of artistic performances, and in view of the purpose of the exchange of visiting groups. One of the world's famous maxims goes: Truths may be obscured but cannot be removed. Another goes: One may accuse other people, but one cannot make them criminals. The remarks by the South side today reminded me of these maxims. The four principles on the content and types of artistic

performances go: Performances that are national; performances that are sound; performances that do not slander and defame the opposing side; songs, dances, operas, and other forms of art will be performed. Which principle does "A Flower Girl" contravene? It does not contravene any of the principles. The South side's explanation is unreasonable.

According to the Red Cross humanitarian principle, the Red Cross must not get involved in politics. We think that the South side itself is leading the Red Cross to get involved in politics. Our opera "A Flower Girl" has already been performed on 1,000 occasions. We think that this is rare in the history of opera. This opera has been performed overseas on scores of occasions. This opera is widely performed as an artistic work. We think that the fact that the South side said that this opera cannot be performed because it is of a deeply political nature means that the Red Cross gets involved in politics.

It is needless to discuss the purpose of the exchange of Red Cross visiting groups. It is an accomplished fact that visiting groups and art troupes are to be exchanged in order to promote a favorable atmosphere for full-dress [Red Cross] talks. Contributing to promoting national reconciliation and unity through such exchange is also one of the major purposes. Then, letting the people of the South side view the arts of the North is not problematic but good. The three reasons the South side cannot accept our plan to perform "A Flower Girl" are all unreasonable and it is like calling black white.

We would like to recall the fact that people in the South side have strongly expressed the hope that they will view "A Flower Girl" and all the other artistic works of ours. We heard that the film version of "A Flower Girl" was recently shown in South Korea. If this is the case, it is not bad to give performances for them.

Finally, I told today's contact that a meeting was held at a special reunification policy committee of the South Korean National Assembly on 14 December last year to determine whether it is good or bad to accept the plan to perform "A Flower Girl." It was agreed that there is no reason not to accept this plan. Is there a reporter for TONG-A ILBO? This was carried in the 15 December edition of TONG-A ILBO. When we asked the South side what it thought of it, they said that that is the opinion of individuals in the National Assembly. When I said that that is not the opinion of individuals but the result of the examination of the National Assembly's special reunification policy committee, the South side did not make a clear-cut reply. Therefore, we did not raise this issue again.

This was all we discussed about at today's meeting in connection with the "flower girl" issue. However, the South side came up with a serious issue at today's meeting. In other words, the South side proposed that if, because of the "flower girl" issue, the two sides fail to reach an agreement in the issue of exchanging art troupes, this program should be excluded from the

program of exchanging Red Cross home-visiting groups this time and, instead, be conducted in the future as part of a separate North-South cultural exchange program. This proposal is an infringement on the agreements that the two sides reached at the first round of working-level contact and is tantamount to an act of opposing this working-level contact itself.

If the South side continues to insist in completely excluding the program of exchanging art troupes from the North-South Red Cross home-visiting group exchange program, how will this working-level contact itself proceed in the future?

Another proposal that the South side put forward at today's contact was that the issue of home-visiting of parents at the age of 60 and above separated in the North and the South should be discussed at the working-level contact as an agenda item. Frankly speaking, hearing this proposal at today's contact we thought that the South side's delegates were misunderstanding something.

Since its start one year ago the working-level contact has discussed two agenda items and has not reached any agreement. Nevertheless, the South side today proposed including the issue of home-visiting of aged parents separated in the North and the South as a new agenda item for the working-level contact. So, our side opposed it, because it will only create complications in the smooth process of the working-level contact in the future. Frankly speaking, discussing the issue of parents at the age of 60 and above as an independent agenda item separately from the category of separated families and relatives is not reasonable. The reason why we opposed discussing the issue of old parents at the age of 60 and above separately is that they occupy a considerable portion of the ratio of the age composition of families and relatives separated in the North and the South. So, we do not see any need to discuss the issue of such a considerable number of old parents as a separate agenda item. If this issue is discussed at the working-level contact, what is the *raison d'être* of the plenary Red Cross talks?

Another reason why we are opposed to discussing the old parents issue as a separate agenda item is that old people 60 years old and above are not the only ones who want to visit their hometowns and that young people, too, urgently want to meet their aged parents before they pass away. The old people's desire is to visit their hometowns while it is the young people's desire to meet their separated parents. For these reasons, it is inconceivable to discuss and solve the humanitarian issue by classifying ages. So, we flatly rejected this issue because it is not worth consideration.

What we made clear at today's contact was that such an issue should not be raised again in the next contact.

As to the date of the next working-level contact, in light of the situation of today's contact, it would be difficult for the two sides to reach an agreement on the agenda items discussed today even in the next contact. It seems

that there is no change at all in the stands of the two sides toward the content of art performance program. So, if the working-level contact is held under such circumstances it is apparent that the two sides will start a verbal fight again. This will give a bad impression to the nation. So, we proposed to the South side to further study it and agreed to decide on the date of the next contact through telephone contact.

We clearly told the South side that we will willingly come here at any time when it accepts our proposal for "A Flower Girl" in the exchange of art troupes. This has been my brief report on the result of today's contact. [end recording]

Seoul's 'Unreasonable Attitude' Criticized

*SK0911050190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0436 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA)—The 8th working-level contact between the Red Cross organisations of the North and the South to discuss and resolve the questions of the exchange of second art troupes and home-visiting groups and the resumption of full-dress North-South Red Cross talks ended without success Thursday owing to the unreasonable attitude of the South side. In this connection, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says:

At the contact the South side proposed to give up the exchange of art troupes, stating that it cannot accept the North's opera "The Flower Girl" and created difficulties, proposing to include the "question of old parents above sixty," which is off the point, in the agenda of the working-level contact.

The opera "The Flower Girl", the stage of which is set against the background of our country under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, neither criticizes the South Korean social system nor will cause a problem when it is performed in South Korea.

If the South side were interested in lessening the sufferings of the families and relatives who live separated in the North and the South, it should have felt responsible for having delayed the exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups for a whole year, taking issue with the opera "The Flower Girl", and should have taken a positive stance by accepting it at the contact.

Nevertheless, at the contact the South side created new difficulties in the exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups, repeating its wrong assertion one year ago. It is a very inhumanitarian and traitorous act.

Facts show that though the South side talked about "humanitarianism" and "exchange of home-visiting groups", it, in actuality, does not want the exchange of home-visiting groups and the resumption of Red Cross talks.

They also prove that the "opening" and "travel" which the South Korean ruling quarters cry for each time an opportunity presents itself are a walloping lie.

The South side's appearance in the Panmunjom conference room without a change in its policy is a ridiculous gesture aimed to create the impression that they are interested in lessening the sufferings of the fellow countrymen separated in the North and the South and thus divert elsewhere the attention of the people and save their ruling crisis. They also seek in this the sinister purpose to abuse the exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups for the creation of "two Koreas" by linking it to the "interchange" in general.

The South side should not mock the people with such word-juggling as "humanitarianism" and "opening" but take a stance actually for resolving questions through dialogue with us.

CPRF Issues 'Information' on South Arrests

*SK0911045390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0429 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[“CPRF Condemns South Korean Authorities' Fascist Suppression”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued Information No. 576 on November 8 denouncing the South Korean authorities for having arrested, by invoking the "National Security Law", Chairman of the General Student Council of Hanyang University Kim Chae-un for the screening of the feature film "The Flower Girl" and teacher Yi Chae-nam of Anjwanam Primary School, Sinan County, South Cholla Province, and two others for their study to awaken themselves.

This is an unpardonable criminal act that wantonly tramples down even the freedom of appreciating literary and art works, that is the most elementary right of human beings, not to speak of the freedom of ideology, the information says, and continues:

The South Korean authorities have violently suppressed those who saw the movie "The Flower Girl" and read books of the north and are going to harshly penalize them. This proves that, though they are talking loudly about "cultural and art exchange" with the North, they, in actuality, want neither cultural exchange nor academic exchange between the people of broad segments, and they are persistently seeking only confrontation between the North and the South.

With the bayonet and fascist laws they can never stifle nor dampen the demand for independence and desire for reunification of the students and people who love justice and truth.

The South Korean rulers must stop suppression going against democracy and national unity and immediately release all the arrested students and people.

U.S.-ROK 'Eagle 90' Exercise Criticized

*SK0811152690 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 0055 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[NODONG SINMUN 8 November commentary: "Deliberate Commotion Aimed at Aggravating Tension"]

[Text] Starting 2 November, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have been conducting the large-scale Eagle 90 joint military exercises against the northern half of the Republic.

This war exercise, in which the whole region of South Korea is regarded as an arena for operations, is being conducted with the mobilization of the special combat forces of the U.S. Army which have occupied South Korea by force; the combined units of the airborne special combat forces affiliated with the puppet army's special combat forces command; and hundreds of thousands of armed forces, including the puppet police, the homeland reserve forces, the Civil Defense Corps and various military equipment, including planes, tanks, armored cars, and guns.

From the first day of this exercise, which is expected to last for some 10 days, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are conducting exercises to invade the North from the ground, air, and sea as if this were real warfare.

In particular, what cannot go unnoticed is the fact that the commando units of the imperialist U.S. Armed Forces and the South Korean puppets are very dangerously playing with fire, aiming at occupying and making a surprise attack on important facilities by secretly infiltrating into the central strategic regions of the northern half of the Republic.

Because the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are once again conducting extremely dangerous military exercises in South Korea aimed at making a surprise attack toward our republic, the situation on the Korean peninsula has been further pushed into an acute phase.

An issue waiting to be resolved on the Korean peninsula today is easing the tense military situation which is being aggravated with each passing day, and guaranteeing peace. Seen from the reality of the various on-going channels of contacts, dialogues, and visits, including the high-level talks between the North and South, and from the aspiration of our people at home and broad to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification which is being enhanced more than ever before, this is a desperate demand which cannot be delayed any longer.

At the two rounds of North-South High-Level Talks, we attached essential significance to removing the political and military confrontation between the North and South, we put forth rational proposals related to this, and especially, we laid emphasis on adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and South and on resolving the issue of the country's peace and reunification based on this.

However, while sitting face to face with us, and talking about establishing trust, detente, and so on, the South Korean authorities were not sincere in removing the political and military confrontation between the North and South; behind our backs, the South Korean authorities and the U.S. imperialist aggressors reek with the smell of gunpowder as they conduct the military exercises against us.

This kind of act by the puppets is an intolerable challenge toward the desire of the fellow countrymen hoping to achieve detente, peace, and reunification and this is a criminal provocation casting a dark shadow on the North-South dialogue.

The hysterical Eagle 90 joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are conducting everywhere in South Korea is also threatening the South Korean youths, students, and people, who are vigorously struggling to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification. It is a deliberate maneuver to settle their political crisis which has come to a dead-end by diverting the people's attention elsewhere.

The behavior of the puppets, who are ignoring the nation's desire for peace and reunification and are moving toward internal feud by following the aggressive U.S. imperialists and its war policy, is anachronistic and an antinational criminal act which cannot be forgiven.

Our people and the soldiers of the People's Army always watch with high vigilance the adventurous military provocative maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must stop the commotion of the reckless military exercises at once and stop all military acts which are anti-peace and antireunification.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets ignore the demand of the times and the people and persistently move toward the road for war provocation, their fate will by no means be safe.

Daily Calls U.S. Deterrence 'Shameless Sophism'

*SK0911065890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0512 GMT Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today comments on the remarks of commander of the U.S. forces present in South Korea RisCassi who called for the "reduction of armed forces by the North", contending that the U.S. forces are a "deterrent" on the Korean peninsula.

Branding this outburst as the highhanded and shameless sophism of an aggressor reminding us of the thief crying "stop thief", the news analyst continues:

No matter how hard RiSassi may try to describe the U.S. forces present in South Korea as one for "defence", no one would believe this.

There practically exists threat from the South, not "threat from the North" on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists have deployed in South Korea over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and huge amount of destruction weapons and are staging aggressive war exercises against the North together with their puppets almost every day.

While playing the tricky drama of "arms reduction", the U.S. imperialists are putting spurs on the qualitative reinforcement of the U.S. armed forces present in South Korea and on the modernization of the forces of the South Korean puppet army.

Quite contrary to this, we have advanced various reasonable peace proposals and took a practical step of unilaterally cutting the military strength by 100,000 men.

This stark reality clearly proves that the "threat from the North" and the "guarantee of defence" by the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea advertised by the U.S. imperialists are sheer lies.

The U.S. imperialists must not let loose such sophism which can convince no one but withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their aggression forces as demanded by the Korean and world people.

Agricultural Cooperation With PRC Noted

*SK0811235890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1516 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA)—A 1991-1992 plan for cooperation in agricultural science and technology was signed here today between the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of Korea and China.

It was signed by vice-president of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences Choe Hui-chun and his Chinese counterpart Chen Wanjin.

According to the plan, the Academies will exchange delegations and inform each other of and exchange scientific and technical materials, species of plants, etc.

Kim Il-song's Greetings to Sihanouk Reported

*SK0911051990 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0443 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on November 5 to His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, on its national day.

The Korean people, who are always expressing firm solidarity with the patriotic activities of Samdech and with the just cause of the Cambodian people, sincerely wish him and the Cambodian people new success in their

cause of building an independent, neutral, peaceful and cooperative Cambodia, the message says.

The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples forged on the road of independence will strengthen and develop still further.

Kim Il-song Greeted Ivory Coast President

*SK0711112590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1024 GMT 7 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to Felix Houphouet-Boigny upon his reelection as president of the Republic of the Cote D'Ivoire.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Cote D'Ivoire will further strengthen and develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message wished the president greater success in his future work for national unity and the prosperity of the country.

Kim Yong-nam Greeted Malian Foreign Minister

*SK0711101890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1001 GMT 7 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)—DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Mali Ngolo Traore exchanged messages of greetings on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Kim Yong-nam said in his message that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mali have developed favourably in the interests of the two peoples in the past 30 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries. He expressed the belief that the relations will continue to develop on good terms in the future, too.

Ngolo Traore in his message reaffirmed that the Malian Government will develop the friendly relations with the DPRK and invariably support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Visiting Mozambican Delegation Praises DPRK

*SK0711224190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509
GMT 7 Nov 90*

[All non-Korean names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)—Members of the delegation of the Mozambican party workers who had visited Korea told a reporter about their impressions before leaving here for home.

Head of the delegation Jose Fanequico, ideological secretary of the Maputo City committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, said that Korea is a great family in which the leader, the party and masses form a harmonious whole. The Korean people are living a harmonious life helping and leading one another forward under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he noted, and stressed:

The Korean people guided by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il unconditionally carry through any task without a slightest deviation with a firm faith that if the party is determined, they will carry anything out.

The Korean people have nothing impossible under the leadership of the great party.

Member of the delegation Manuel Massango emphasized: All the achievements in Korea are a brilliant fruition of the *chuche* idea. The Korean people have become a dignified and proud people today, wholly because they hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and are under his wise leadership.

Member of the delegation Jorge Sibia had this to say:

The Workers' Party of Korea is, indeed, an authoritative party. Korea has been able to make such great achievements as today because the party has struck roots deep among the popular masses and keeps ties of kinship with the masses.

Delegations Leave for Latin America, USSR

SK0711105790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1031 GMT 7 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] headed by Kim Hyong-u, deputy-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK, left here today to visit Latin American countries and a delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea headed by vice-chairman of its Central Committee Kim Pong-hui to participate in the 12th world trade union congress which will be held in the Soviet Union.

A construction delegation of Iran headed by Seyyed Mahmud Kamguyan [as received], vice-minister of housing and urban development of Iran, arrived in Pyongyang on November 6.

KCNA Reviews 9 Nov Pyongyang Press

SK0911055190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0438 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA)—Dailies here today carry a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to his royal highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea [Cambodia], on its national day.

Dailies inform the readers that the great leader President Kim Il-song received solidarity letters from political

parties and public organizations of different countries on the occasion of the month of supporting the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] and seminars on his works were held in foreign countries.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received gifts from nearly 100 countries on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea, according to the press.

A MINJU CHOSON article deals with the deep loving care of President Kim Il-song for workers of Kimchaek, North Hamgyong Province.

NODONG SINMUN runs an article saying that commanding officers and soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary army defended the headquarters of the revolution with their lives, bearing in mind revolutionary faith and duty during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Premier Yon Hyong-muk sent a message of greetings to Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Introduced in the press are proud achievements made by working people in different sectors of the national economy, including news that more than 13,000 valuable technical innovation proposals have been introduced at industrial establishments under the Ministry of Machine Industries and the transport workers under the General Bureau of Western railways carried 4,106,800 more tons of freight than draft in the first 10 months this year.

NODONG SINMUN carries an article entitled "Education of Young People Constantly Strengthening in Depth Under the Leadership of the Party" and MINJU CHOSON an article titled "Economic Management System of Our Style Suitable to Intrinsic Nature of Socialist Society".

Dailies report that a 1991-1992 plan for cooperation in agricultural science and technology was signed in Pyongyang between the Academies of Agro-Sciences of Korea and China and an inaugural meeting of the Accra branch of the Ghana-the DPRK Friendship Association was held.

The press carries an account of the eighth North-South Red-Cross working-level contact to discuss and settle the matters of exchange of the second art troupes and home-visiting groups and of the resumption of the North-South full-dress Red-Cross talks which was held on November 8 in Panmunjom. Dailies comment on South side's inhumanitarian position toward the contact.

NODONG SINMUN reports that the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued Information No. 575 denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for ceaselessly committing military exercises and provocations against the northern half of the DPRK and that the U.S.

imperialists and the South Korean puppets staged provocative landing operation exercises.

South Korean news of the press includes reports that South Korean stockfarmers opposed the import of foreign agricultural and livestock products, the president of the Democratic Party repeatedly called for the dissolution of the "Democratic Liberal Party" and representatives of opposition parties and dissident organizations protested against the puppet clique's unreasonable act of banning a memorial service for Chon Tae-il, who had burned himself to death against the inhuman exploitation of workers 20 years ago.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with a commentary on the traitor No Tae-u's armed suppression of patriotic students, opposition parties and dissident organizations, and MINJU CHOSON a commentary on the outcries of the commander of the U.S. Forces in South Korea that the U.S. troops occupying South Korea are the armed forces for "defence".

It is reported in the press that a bulletin was printed in Mali on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the WPK, the proposal for founding the DCRK is supported in different countries, the American public figures spoke highly of the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction, and Radio Beijing aired a travelogue on our country.

NODONG SINMUN prints an article titled "the United States Should Not Turn Away Its Face From the Matter of Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula" and MINJU CHOSON an article under the headline "To Remove Political and Military Confrontation Is an Important Requirement for the Promotion of Cooperation and Exchange".

An article of MINJU CHOSON exposes the continued factional fight of the "Democratic Liberal Party" of South Korea and the political crisis.

The 73rd anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution was commemorated in the Soviet Union, Mian Nawaz Sharif took office as prime minister of Pakistan, Yasir 'Arafat demanded self-defensive rights of the Palestinians, the chairman of the left United Front of Nepal appealed to maintain Marxist-Leninist principle, and the African National Congress of South Africa condemned the instigators of tribal conflicts, according to the press.

NODONG SINMUN introduces achievements in the economy and public health of Cuba.

Importance of 'Serving the People' Stressed

SK0911054390 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 0023 GMT 2 Nov 90

[NODONG SINMUN 2 November editorial: "Let Us More Thoroughly Embody the Party's Slogan of 'Serving the People'"]

[Text] "Serving the people." This party slogan further displays great vitality with each passing day in practicing our revolution.

This slogan strengthens the blood-tied relations between the party and the masses in every way and further displays the absolute support and trust toward the party by the masses.

All the party members and workers are firmly uniting around the party with one mind and one intention by overcoming all barriers so that they can vigorously advance the socialist construction along the single road as taught by the party.

Reality clearly shows that the slogan put forth by our party of "Serving the people," is the most just and revolutionary slogan which embodies the intention and demand of the era and the masses.

Since this slogan is being thoroughly embodied, this can further strengthen our party and gives us a firm guarantee of solidly enhancing the *chuche* of our revolution. Also, there is an important element in highly displaying the superiority of socialism in our own style.

All the party organizations and functionaries must further vigorously carry out the struggle to wholly embody the party's slogan in their work and lives.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee has taught the slogan: "Serving the people." This is a slogan put forth by our party to correctly unite the party's leadership with the revolutionary mass line and to embody it.

"Serving the people." This is a unique slogan which reflects our party's people-oriented characteristic and basic duty as the mother party which wholly takes responsibility of and leads the fate of the people.

Our party is a party which is working by making the *chuche* idea, the revolutionary idea, a guiding principle in realizing the popular masses' independence.

The principle of party activity which our party, a *chuche*-type revolutionary party, is consistently putting forth, is that it must be a mother in bearing responsibility and leading the fate of the popular masses.

The working class party emerged from the demands of revolutionary struggle to work out the fate of the popular masses and its fundamental mission is to take responsibility and lead the fate of the popular masses.

The reason that our party today is strengthening its leadership role and magnificently carrying out the revolutionary mission while receiving the absolute support and trust from the popular masses, is that it is performing its duty as the mother of the party which bears the responsibility of the fate of the popular masses.

Our party puts forth the popular masses in the center of all activities, and by making party work an organizational political work which guarantees the people's worthwhile life and happiness, it becomes the bosom of the mother in which the people wholly entrust their fate.

The party's slogan of "Serving the people," reflects the lofty mission and firm will of our party which wholly bears the responsibility and leads the people's fate.

This slogan sets forth combining the party's leadership with mass lines as the basic principle of party activities and makes it possible to realize the party's leadership in conformity with the will and demands of the popular masses, thus providing a firm guarantee for the popular masses genuinely upholding the party's leadership.

The party is the guiding core force of the popular masses. Apart from the party's leadership, the popular masses cannot display their might as the masters of the revolution and construction. Unless it relies on the masses, the party cannot realize its leadership toward the revolution and construction.

The revolutionary nature and great attraction of our party's slogan lies in correctly combining the party's leadership with the mass lines.

"Serving the people" is a revolutionary slogan which makes it possible to even further enhance relations of blood between the party and the masses and to give full play to the superiority of our country's socialism with the might of the main forces of the revolution.

Our type of socialism is a man-centered socialism which embodies the *chuche* idea. The fundamental characteristic and superiority of our socialism lies in the fact that our society is a truly people-minded society where the popular masses have become the genuine masters of society and everything in society serves them.

"Serving the people" is the most just slogan which completely conforms to the intrinsic demands of our society. When we march forward while upholding this slogan, the superiority of our society will be fully displayed and the socialist cause will victoriously advance through the might of the main forces of the revolution—the leader, the party, and the masses.

The invincible and ever-victorious might of the party lies in the party's establishing relations of blood with the masses and its taking deep root in them.

The relation between the party and the masses is a relationship in which they share life with each other and in which the former takes care of the fate of the latter and the latter entrusts it with the former.

When the party trusts, treasures, and deeply loves the popular masses, relations between them become the most consolidated and mightiest.

Our party's slogan embodies the *chuche*-oriented stand of viewing the popular masses as the most precious and powerful existence and of genuinely trusting and loving them.

This slogan proceeds from thoroughly defending the interests of the popular masses throughout the entire course of mapping out and implementing the lines and policies and demands that everything be made to thoroughly serve their interests.

The party's slogan "Serving the people" has been brilliantly embodied in the practical struggle. As a result, our party's spirit of devoted service of the people and its people-minded policies have been brought to full bloom in realities, and the great concern and consideration of the party and the leader have been more warmly extended even to each household and individual. This has brought about the popular masses' absolute trust in the party and has firmly linked the party to the popular masses as one.

The slogan "Serving the people" is a militant slogan which was put forward on the basis of the historical experience of our party which has victoriously advanced the revolution and construction while sharing the fate of life and death with the people.

The entire course which our party has victoriously led the arduous and complicated Korean revolution is a proud process in which the party and the people have tided over all types of ordeals and difficulties in single-hearted unity while trusting each other.

Viewing the popular masses always as the root of its life and the source of boundless power, our party has relied on them in struggles. Firmly believing our party to be their heart and brain, the people have shared their fate, life and death with the party.

Because the party and the popular masses formed a single body which cannot be broken by any force, our party successfully discharged the difficult and complicated task of building a new democratic Korea after the liberation, surmounted the arduous ordeal of the Fatherland Liberation War, and healed the wounds of the war and built a mighty independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist country from ashes in a short period of time with the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

The ever-victorious and invincible might of our revolution lies in the great unity and cohesion by which the party always serves the people and the latter upholds the leadership of the former with loyalty.

Today when the country is divided and the antisocialist maneuvers of imperialists have been further intensified than before, our people have steadily fought along the single path of socialism, firmly believing the justness of their cause and overflowing with faith in victory. This is also because our party is mighty and the party and all people are firmly united with each other with a single heart.

The glorious history of our party clearly confirms the lofty truth of the revolution that when the party serves the people, it can constitute a single body with the popular masses and possess invincible might and that when it is sound and powerful, the popular masses are also sound and unreservedly display their boundless creativity.

By displaying a sense of endless loyalty and devotion, today our people are implementing the party's lines and policies, extolling our party as the motherly bosom and upholding the slogan "Once the party has made a decision, we surely carry it out." Our party regards being trusted and loved by these excellent people as its great honor and pride.

Our party's firm and unshakable resolution is to more faithfully serve our people in the future as in the past and to staunchly fight with reliance on the boundless might of the popular masses.

The slogan "Serving the people" contains the unwavering will and firm resolution of our party to consummate the revolution and construction while trusting the people and relying on their strength.

Our party and people are assigned the heavy and grand task of smashing the antisocialist offensives and antirepublic maneuvers of imperialists, of consummating the socialist cause, and of realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

For our party and people to carry out socialist construction well is of great significance not only to realize the prosperity and development of our fatherland and the happy life of our people but also to achieve the victory of the socialist cause.

Our party has the lofty mission of powerfully displaying the absolute superiority and invincible vitality of socialism by victoriously advancing our revolution.

We should give full play to the superiority of our country's socialism by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—while firmly adhering to the general lines of socialist and communist construction whose justness has been manifestly confirmed through our practical life. Also, we should attain the high goal of socialism and accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

To successfully discharge all revolutionary tasks assigned to us, we should enhance our party and further increase the role of the main forces of the revolution.

The masters of the revolution and construction are the popular masses, and the force to push ahead also lies with them. The success of the revolution and construction depends on how deeply the party takes its root among the masses and how it leads them.

When the party's slogan "Serving the people" is brilliantly embodied, the trust of the popular masses in the party will further increase; the party's leadership will be

thoroughly guaranteed; and all people will be unanimously stirred in a hearty response to the lines and policies of the party.

If the party upholds and implements the slogan "Serving the people" and the people return with the slogan "Once the party has made a decision, we will surely implement it," the relationship of blood between the party and the people will be inseparably consolidated and inconceivable miracles will be created in the revolution and construction.

No force can block the future path of our party along which the party and the people advance in single-hearted unity.

The party organizations and functionaries at every level uphold the party's slogan and successfully perform the difficult and complicated revolutionary task by trusting and faithfully serving the people and by inciting the strength and wisdom of the popular masses in conformity with the realistic demands of the times and developing revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and party Central Committee secretary, has noted: Viewing the masses as teachers is our party's traditional principle of activities and work. We should always learn something from the masses with an open heart, look up to them, and solve all problems relying on their strength.

The slogan "Serving the people" shows what stand and attitude the party organizations and functionaries at every level should work for the people.

Our party is the great motherly party which serves the people and takes responsibility for and takes care of their fate. Only the functionaries who faithfully serve the people and who are supported and loved by them are the true functionaries of the motherly party.

Just as the People's Army marches forward under the slogan "Serving the fatherland," our party organizations and functionaries should always uphold and implement the slogan "Serving the people."

To comprehensively embody the party's slogan in work and living, a revolutionary outlook on the masses should be, above all, established in a more thorough manner among the functionaries.

A revolutionary outlook on the masses is the stand of viewing the masses as the masters of the revolution, being determined to serve them, trusting their strength, and carrying out the revolution relying on it.

Looking back upon the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The masses were wise teachers who taught the truth of the revolution.

The popular masses are the masters of the revolution and take charge of it. There can be no other way but to rely on the masses to carry out the revolution.

When they have deeply recognized that serving the people with the standpoint that the popular masses are the masters of the revolution is the most honorable and rewarding work, our functionaries can more thoroughly embody the party's slogan on serving the people in their practical life.

All of our functionaries were turned out among the popular masses and are assigned the honorable mission of serving them.

When they embody the chuche-oriented standpoint of genuinely trusting and loving the masses, our functionaries can enjoy their respect and support and fulfill their duty as the faithful servants of the people.

Therefore, the functionaries should learn something from the masses with an open heart, respect them, and solve all problems in reliance upon their strength.

What is also important in thoroughly embodying the slogan "Serving the people" is for the party organizations and functionaries to totally take responsibility for and take care of the social and political life of the people and their material and cultural life.

The most important thing for social human beings is a political life. Through their political life, man enjoy the most priceless and rewarding life as the masters of the revolution.

Protecting the political life of the people and defending their rights and interests are the duty of the party organizations and functionaries and a great mission which the party and the leader assign the party functionaries by trusting them.

With the self-awakened consciousness of being the protectors of the people's political life, the party organizations and functionaries should correctly organize and lead a political and organizational life.

The party functionaries should pay the primary attention to the question concerning the political life of party members and workers in the party's work and treasure and take good care of the people's political life just as parents treat their children. Thus, they should lead all party members and workers to make their political life shine without doing even a slight damage to it.

Constantly improving a material and cultural life is the supreme principle of our party's activities and work to which all functionaries should pay deep attention.

The revolution is work for the people, to better their lives. How loyal the functionaries are to the party and the leader is judged by how devotedly they struggle and fight to guarantee the people an affluent and civilized living with the spirit of devotedly serving them.

As the people's living is further improved, the functionaries should pay deeper attention to the workers' living and substantially map out economic organizational work designed to make their living more affluent.

The functionaries should work harder for the people and give more rewards to them. The functionaries should always demand more of themselves and work harder. They should think of ways and work for providing the people with better working and material and cultural living conditions.

To thoroughly embody the party's slogan, the functionaries should work in a political way—the party's method. All power in our society is that of the popular masses.

The popular masses command functionaries, and the latter are errand boys who obey the command of the former. Therefore, trying to rule over the popular masses in a bureaucratic and administrative manner by exercising power is contrary to the intrinsic nature of socialist power.

Proceeding from this point, our party stresses that going deep among the masses and devotedly working for them are like doing good, whereas exercising bureaucratism by wielding power is like doing harm.

We should further intensify the struggle to embody a political way, the party's method, in conformity with the demands of the developing realities, honor the opinions of the popular masses, and give full play to their creativity.

Working in a political way, the party's method, means giving priority to political work and making the people voluntarily work by informing them of the party's intention and by awakening them through explanations and reasoning.

The functionaries should place political work before any work and steadily and substantially persuade and guide the masses into genuinely accepting the party's intention and into voluntarily turning out to implement it.

Along with this, the functionaries should always go deep among the masses and share weal and woe with them, thus educating and mobilizing the masses, learning something from them, and disciplining themselves.

For all guiding functionaries to possess lofty and people-minded traits is an important demand for implementing the party's slogan. Though they are different in revolutionary duties and assignments, the functionaries and workers are the same revolutionary comrades, who uphold the intention of the party and the leader, and the fighters of the party.

To truly serve the people, the functionaries should themselves possess the people-minded trait of trying to share the fate of life and death and weal and woe with the popular masses along the single road of the revolution.

The functionaries should always deal with the people and warmly lead them with a motherly attitude. The functionaries should always and everywhere lend a ear to what the people say, regard their sufferings as their own, and responsibly meet their demands and solve their difficulties in a timely manner.

There is no more honorable and proud thing to the guiding functionaries, the commanding personnel of the revolution, than to carry out the revolution while enjoying the people's love and respect.

With a single-hearted resolution to work not for any honor, reward, and fame, but for the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people, our functionaries should devotedly work and live in an upright and humble manner. They should show the masses examples in all respects, including work, living, and study. Also, they should lead the masses not with lip service but with practical deeds.

It is very important to increase the role of the party organizations in thoroughly embodying the party's slogan on serving the people.

The party organizations should substantially map out and conduct the political and organizational work of implementing the party's slogan. They should pay deep attention to educating functionaries so that they can possess the spirit of devotedly serving the people and the lofty traits as the faithful servants of the people.

By strengthening the indoctrination work of arming functionaries with the chuche-oriented leadership theory and method and by uprooting the old work method and style from them, the party organizations should see to it that the revolutionary work method of trusting the people and inciting their creativity and the work style of serving the people firmly prevail in the entire party.

Today the revolutionary zeal of our party, who follow our party and uphold the party and the leader, is higher than ever before.

When the slogan on serving the people is thoroughly embodied, the party members and workers will more thunderously echo the slogan "Once the party has made a decision, we will surely implement it," and our party will steadily push ahead with the revolution and construction with an invincible might.

Struggling with the most revolutionary and just slogan under the great leader is a great honor and pride of our party and people.

There will be only victory and glory on the future road of our party which carries out the revolution and construction amid the absolute support and trust of the popular masses under the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

Radio Stresses Functionaries' Ties With Masses

*SK0811074390 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 0010 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[NODONG SINMUN 8 November Special Article: "Sharing Weal and Woe With the People Is an Important Trait That Functionaries of the Motherly Party Should Carry"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in his historic document, "The Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Is the Organizer and Guide of All Victories of Our People," taught it is the duty of our party to perform as a motherly party and elucidated that it is the task of functionaries to share weal and woe with the people and devote themselves to and struggle for the people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: We should lead all functionaries not only to devote themselves to and struggle for the people with the firm determination to share weal and woe with them, but also to have simple, artless, modest, fair, aboveboard, and clean-handed people-oriented traits. That the party should lead the popular masses, assuming responsibility for their destinies, is precisely the unique principle of party activity that our party has adhered to.

In his document, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, clearly elucidating the ways and tasks that make it possible for our party to perform more properly its duty as the motherly party, stressed the need to embody the chuche-oriented viewpoint which truly trusts and loves the popular masses, regarding them as the most precious and powerful existence. As elucidated in the document, the motherly party's love of and trust in the popular masses are demonstrated emphatically in functionaries' people-oriented spirit and traits, and, in particular, find expression in functionaries' behavior of devoting themselves to and struggling for the popular masses with the firm determination to share weal and woe with them.

Therefore, as elucidated in the document, for all functionaries to have the traits of sharing weal and woe with the people is very significant in brilliantly embodying the inherent demands of the motherly party and in further strengthening the party. For functionaries to have the traits of sharing weal and woe with the masses and to devote themselves to and struggle for the masses constitutes an important requirement, above all things, for strengthening ties between the party and the masses and for further deepening the popular masses' support for and trust in the party.

The relations between the party and the popular masses become most solid and mighty when the party as the mother of the people treasures and heartily loves the popular masses. Enjoying support and trust from the masses and strengthening kindred ties with them is not only an indispensable requirement for strengthening and developing the party, but it also becomes the life of the

party. The problem of strengthening kindred ties between the party and the masses depends emphatically on functionaries. Functionaries occupy a very important position and play an important role in strengthening ties between the party and the masses.

Functionaries are to inculcate the party's line and policy among the masses and to inspire them into the implementation of the line and policy, and the people are to accept the party's intent and policy through functionaries. Therefore, the problem of further deepening the popular masses' absolute trust in the party and of consolidating ties between the party and the masses depends greatly upon the work habits and work style with which our functionaries, commanding members of the revolution, work and struggle.

No matter how just the party's line and policy may be, if functionaries, who organize and command the struggle to implement the line and policy, work without correct work methods and work habits, they cannot embody this line and policy correctly, nor can they strengthen the people's trust and confidence in the party. Only when functionaries work with a revolutionary work method and style can the party's policy be correctly implemented, the party's concern about the people be effected, and the people truly trust and follow the party.

What is important in the revolutionary work method and style is for functionaries to go among and mingle with the masses and to share weal and woe with them as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did. Only when functionaries thrust themselves into reality and breathe together with the masses can they correctly inculcate the party's policy among the masses, hear their true voices, find correct ways to implement the party's policy, and successfully realize it. Only when functionaries go down to lower echelons and immerse themselves into the realities where the masses live and work can they find the people's true voices and the specific situation of the lower echelons and, thus, correctly implement the party's policy by actively organizing and mobilizing the masses' creative positiveness.

Therefore, functionaries should keep in mind the respected and beloved leader's teaching that mingling with the masses is like taking a tonic and exercising bureaucratism is like taking a poison and should mingle with the masses to share weal and woe with them. This is an important principle of activity that all functionaries should firmly adhere to. For functionaries to share weal and woe with the masses is an important way of strengthening the unity and cohesion between the party and the revolutionary ranks based on a revolutionary comradely love.

The might of unity and cohesion becomes stronger when it is based on comradely love. Our functionaries and the working people, although their posts and assignments for the revolution are different, are the revolutionary comrades who struggle for a single goal and aspiration to uphold and follow the party's cause. The relationship among revolutionary comrades is the relationship among those who share

the same ideology and destiny. Therefore, there is no distance or distinction among them.

The fact the functionaries assume the position of organizers and commanders in the struggle to implement the party policy does not necessarily mean they are above the masses and thus can lord it over them. The fact the functionaries organize and command the masses' struggle means they are supposed to help and guide the masses as revolutionary comrades. This being the case, the functionaries' act of sharing weal and woe, life and death with the masses is a trait and a code of conduct that the functionaries should, as a matter of course, cherish to be faithful to their sense of obligation as revolutionary comrades.

The masses tend to respect and trust the functionaries who are always humble, fair, and impartial, and lead a life as unsophisticated and honest and dignified as the popular masses themselves and who wholeheartedly help the masses. They regard them as revolutionary comrades. The functionaries can forge genuinely comradely unity between the party and the masses and strengthen the cohesion and unity between the party and the masses even further only by always regarding the masses as revolutionary comrades and as mentors, by educating and guiding them with revolutionary rules and warm comradely love, and by humbly learning from them and advancing themselves.

The functionaries' sharing of weal and woe and life and death with the people is another important requirement for them to fulfill their duty as faithful servants of the people. Our functionaries are in the position of becoming servants faithful to the people, and their duty is to fulfill their mission as public servants.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught, people are the masters of the revolution, and the functionaries are their servants. The people's servant is the functionaries' most honorable title in our superior socialist system in which everything serves the people, as well as a noble job that reflects the trust of the party and leader.

For the functionaries to become faithful public servants, they must know what the people want and aspire to. This is a prerequisite to think from the people's point of view and to work in a way worthy of public servants. Our functionaries' activities should begin with understanding the people's demands and aspirations and remain a struggle to translate their demands and aspirations into action.

If the functionaries keep distance between themselves and the popular masses and do not know what the people want and what troubles and ordeals they are experiencing, they can never fulfill their mission as servants. The functionaries can know the masses' demands and desires well only when they feel and experience the masses' life as if it were their own in the people's midst. The functionaries can have a more detailed understanding about the masses' sociopolitical life, material and cultural living, and personal troubles and then

actively help them to make them glorify their political life indefinitely and make them enjoy a happy material and cultural living only when they are in the midst of the popular masses. So, for functionaries to work and live up to the demands reflected in our party's slogan "Serving the people," they should always go among the popular masses to share weal and woe with them.

The functionaries' sharing weal and woe, life and death with the masses also means an important guarantee for actively displaying the masses' creativity and thereby thoroughly implementing the party's policy. The work of implementing the party policy is primarily the work of mobilizing the masses, the ones in charge of the policy. Our party's lines and policies reflect the people's demands and desires and can be realized only through active mobilization of their inexhaustible strength and wisdom. To mobilize the masses' strength, it is imperative to go among them.

The functionaries can do their work better only when they try to find ways to implement the party policies relying on their resourcefulness and staggering strength and help the masses who do the difficult things in their midst by setting examples for the masses. Our party consistently maintains that the functionaries should share weal and woe and life and death with the masses.

After assuming the establishment of party work methods suitable to the nature of the *chuche*-type party as one of the problems arising in party building and party activity, our party has vigorously carried out a struggle to embody a revolutionary work method in the party activity from the day the party was founded.

The heavy revolutionary task facing us now, the militant task to successfully complete the implementation of this year's plan in particular, requires that all the functionaries embody the party-related and political methods more thoroughly according to the demands of the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri methods.

What is important in party-related and political methods is to do well in the organizational and political work designed to stir people up ideologically. The more complicated the situation becomes and the harder tasks it faces, the more our party stresses the need for the functionaries to be constantly in the midst of the masses to share weal and woe with them, giving priority to political work, and to do better in the work of educating and mobilizing them.

It is an important task for the functionaries to bear in mind the party's intentions and share weal and woe and life and death with the masses to fulfill their duty as the functionaries of the motherly party, to strengthen our party even further, and to effect an upsurge in socialist construction without interruption.

All the functionaries should arm themselves firmly with the ideas and policies presented by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his historical work [yoksajok nojak] "The WPK Is the Organizer and Guide of All of Our People's

Victories." By regarding them as firm guidelines in their work and life, they should give full play to the trait of constantly living among the masses and of sharing weal and woe and life and death with them.

Editorial Discusses Spirit of Self-Reliance

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in Korean 0011 GMT 5 Nov 90*

[NODONG SINMUN 5 November editorial: "Let Us Continue To Highly Display the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance"]

[Text] The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is a lofty revolutionary spirit our people have always highly displayed. We must continue to highly display this revolutionary spirit so endless upsurges can be brought about in socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We can say the brilliant results in socialist construction our people achieved in the past were the fruits of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, which was created amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution, is a noble trait that must be possessed by the people of our times in carrying out the revolution. Under the banner of *chuche*, we must continue to carry out the revolution; to achieve this, one must always brilliantly pioneer the bright road ahead toward the socialist cause through one's own strength. More immediately, to brilliantly carry out this year's militant task and to fulfill ahead of schedule the grand goal of the Third Seven-Year Plan, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance must be further highly displayed.

An important issue being put forth in the effort to continue to highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is to deeply recognize the significance of having to adhere to the principle of self-reliance in carrying out the socialist cause. Self-reliance is an important revolutionary principle that must be firmly adhered to in socialist construction. Here is the reason our party has mandated deep interest in always adhering to the principle of self-reliance from the first day it led the revolution and construction. Our functionaries and workers must deeply understand this party's intention with all their heart. According to the advance of the revolution and construction, environment and conditions can change but the principle of self-reliance can by no means change.

A self-dependent economy must be firmly and actively consolidated without any reluctance, so whatever worldwide economic crisis may suddenly develop a stable life for the people according to one's own strength is guaranteed. All the functionaries and workers must firmly believe that self-reliance is an inevitable demand in socialist economic development and that this is the most just road. Also in every situation, they must regard domestic raw materials and their own technology and

strength as basics in carrying out the proposed tasks and that there must be no deviation at all in this principle.

Here, where this principle is being firmly adhered to, lies a firm guarantee of further highly displaying the superiority of our own style of socialism in which the *chuche* idea is embodied.

In order to continue to highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, one must not forget the history of socialist construction which was successful under the leadership of the party. The history of our socialist construction that began empty-handed was a history of self-reliance. This history gives our people great pride and self-confidence and further allows our people to possess firmly the resolution and determination that the struggle will be carried out through their own strength and be successful in the future. The history of our people's socialist construction is truly a history of arduous crisis while at the same time a history of brilliant victory.

Even today, our people have not forgotten the days of post-war restoration works, because we take great pride in independently pioneering the path of revolution with our own strength while girding our loins under the arduous circumstances in which there was not even a piece of a brick. Our functionaries and workers should not forget the days of trial when we manufactured tractors, trucks, and large-size water pumps with our own strength and wisdom by heartily accepting the party's resolute determination to thoroughly establish *chuche*.

Although many years have passed, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance demonstrated by ten members from Nagwon should invariably remain in our people's hearts today and tomorrow. The independent and creative life our people enjoy today and the mighty self-reliant economy that took deep root in the soil of the fatherland are products of the spirit of self-reliance. All party members and workers should be thoroughly aware of the detailed background of this great gain and should treasure and firmly defend it. Thus, they should see to it that even if the revolution advances and the generation shifts, the history of our socialist construction is linked to the history of self-reliance forever.

It is an important demand in demonstrating the spirit of self-reliance that functionaries properly carry out organizational work. The self-reliant economy, which our people have built by waging an arduous struggle, has enormous, limitless potential.

The question largely depends on the sense of responsibility and the organizational work of functionaries. Our functionaries should have a firm resolution and position to resolve all tasks with our own strength without fail, no matter how difficult they may be. They should eradicate various technological mysticism and passiveness and should boldly operate and carry out their works.

If they think and carry out their works with the same spirit and outlook as they cherished when they produced a 10,000-ton press and a large-size oxygen separator by themselves, and if the party makes a decision, there is nothing they cannot accomplish.

All domains and all units of national economy should highly demonstrate the spirit of resolving by themselves the difficult technological problems raised in implementing the *chuche*-orientation, modernization, scientizing of the national economy, as well as the spirit of resolving by themselves what is required.

Functionaries in the areas of the mining industry, electric industry, and transportation should actively accelerate modernization and make efforts to increase decisively the productivity and transportation capacities. The light industry sector should also modernize and fully operate plants and decisively increase the people's consumer goods. The chemical industry sector should responsibly produce and ensure chemical fabrics, including vinalon—*chuche* fabric—and synthetic resin, as well as other basic chemical products.

All functionaries should carry out production guidance and business management worthy of masters according to the demand of the Tae'an work system, thus normalizing production at a high level. They should see to it that the economic foundation that we realized with the spirit of self-reliance proves its worth.

In particular, it is important to direct attention to technological development. Unless we give priority to technological development, we cannot properly resolve the issue of effectively utilizing the nation's resources and strengthening the self-reliant posture of national economy.

All functionaries should carry out economic activities by giving priority to the issue of technological development and should properly carry out work with scientists and technicians to fulfill an important role in implementing technological revolution. The revolutionary spirit for self-reliance should be highly demonstrated in the struggle for maximum production and conservation.

All areas of the national economy demand greater quantities of electricity, coal, steel, and iron, and the people's demand for daily necessities is increasing with each passing day.

By waging a fierce struggle to conclude successfully this year's combat, all domains should register a lofty productive upsurge and smoothly produce by themselves and ensure what is required for economic development and for enhancing the people's living standard. For all domains and units of the national economy to resolve the economic tasks assigned them with their own strength, internal reserves should be actively discovered and mobilized. The reserves are in the hearts of our functionaries, party members, and workers.

By substantively waging political work, party organizations should make the work of mobilizing reserves a regular task for the masses themselves and should see to it that the resolution for production increases and conservation is accomplished without fail.

Those who actively contribute to strengthening the nation's economic strength by producing more and building more with less materials, less funds, and less man power are the very revolutionaries and genuine patriots loyal to the party and to the revolution.

All party members and workers should further strengthen the struggle for conservation in compliance with the demand of the reality in which tasks for brilliantly concluding this year's combat are put forward. Thus, they should treasure and sparingly use even a piece of iron and coal and a grain of rice lest the phenomenon of even minor waste should appear.

Party organizations at each level should strengthen the work of indoctrination among the functionaries and workers so they constantly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in the future, too.

Today our country is highly praised as an exemplary socialist country and as a model nation of self-reliance. Party organizations should make everyone realize the wise and just nature of the leadership of our party which led our people along the ever-victorious path—the path of self-reliance—and realize the fact that as long as there is the party's leadership, they can accomplish the socialist cause with their own strength to the end.

By doing so, party organizations should see to it that all the people resolve to attain the greater victory invariably with their own strength by firmly trusting only in our party and that they always work and live with a militant spirit and alertness.

The spirit of self-reliance is an indomitable spirit of struggle to accomplish the socialist and communist cause to the end with one's own strength under the banner of the great *chuche* idea. Our people live and struggle by deeply cherishing this tenacious revolutionary spirit. There is no stronghold that we cannot occupy.

Socialist Remuneration System Stressed

SK0811014890 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8 Aug 90 p 73-78

[Article by Kim Ha-kwang: The Correct Implementation of the Socialist Labor Remuneration System Is an Important Part of the Socialist State]

[Text] The correct implementation of the socialist labor remuneration system is a principled problem which arises in the socialist economic management and is one of the key elements that the socialist state should firmly adhere to in labor administration work. Because labor administration work is the work of inspiring the ideological will of those participating in social labor and of

cultivating, organizing, and mobilizing their creative strength, the problem as to how the state implements the labor remuneration system in the socialist society constitutes an important factor in promoting the position and role of the working masses as the masters of society.

The socialist labor remuneration system is the system of giving compensation to the working people according to the quality and quantity of the labor that they have offered for society and their groups. In other words, it is the system under which the working people are given compensation according to their work and earnings in conformity with the socialist economic rules.

The party and state of the working class should correctly implement the labor remuneration system in conformity with the characteristics of socialist society and with the demands of the socialist economic rules. By so doing can the working people's revolutionary zeal and creative initiative be promoted, thus, the revolution and construction be vigorously pushed ahead, and the superiority of the socialist system be more extensively enhanced.

Being deeply interested in the labor administration work and the labor remuneration system in particular, our party has correctly implemented the labor remuneration system in conformity with socialist economic rules, the characteristics of socialist society, and the demands of the developing reality of our country. As a result of this, our party has been able to enhance the working people's revolutionary zeal and creative initiative and to vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction. The experiences attained in economic management and the practice of economic construction in our country in every period of the revolution and construction in the past, upholding the party's line and policy, verify that the correct implementation of the socialist labor remuneration system is a principled and important political issue to which the socialist state should firmly adhere.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], has indicated: "The thorough implementation of the socialist labor remuneration system can be said to be an important governmental act in the socialist state." (Footnote 1) (Kim Chong-il: "On Further Strengthening Labor Administration Work" p 33)

The labor remuneration system in the socialist society is the means to guarantee the working people's independent and creative life materially, and the correct implementation of the system is important government.

Government is, by nature, the social function of organizing and commanding in a unified manner people's activities in conformity with the common interests of the class or society. The socialist state is the political weapon which serves the working popular masses, the master of the society and the country, and which serves to provide them with an independent and creative life. All activities of people in the socialist society and all the independent

and creative activities of the working people are unifiedly realized and guaranteed by the government of the socialist state. Therefore, people's position and role in the socialist society relies directly on the government of the socialist state, and the problem of guaranteeing their independent and creative life materially, as well, is realized through the functions of the socialist state.

Thus, the independent and creative life of the working popular masses in the socialist society is planned, organized, and realized in a unified manner through the functions of the socialist state. The labor remuneration system plays an important role in this.

The labor remuneration system in socialist society is basically distinguished from the wage system in capitalist society. In capitalist society where labor power is purchased and sold, the management of labor power itself is based on pure, personal material interests. Therefore, wage is a means for exploitation designed to squeeze greater surplus value as the price of labor power.

In socialist society, however, labor remuneration serves as a new factor reflecting the relations between the socialist state and workers, as a means for materially ensuring the workers' independent and creative life. Labor remuneration in the socialist society is a means for compensating the workers for the loss of their physical and mental strength in the course of labor and for ensuring the richer and more civilized life for them by bearing the responsibility.

In order to compensate the people for the loss of their physical and mental strength in the course of labor and to enable them to enjoy the independent and creative life, the materials [charyo] for their material and cultural life should be provided. Such materials are created and provided by none other than labor. Through labor, productivity of a society develops, and social assets increase. Thus, the material guarantee for workers' independent and creative life is to be provided. The materials for material and cultural life in the socialist society, which is based on collectivism, are created by social and collective labor, and the socialist economy develops through collective labor.

In the socialist society, characterized by collectivism, the relationship on social possession of production means constitutes its economic basis, and labor is organized socially in the joint interests of society and groups. Therefore, labor remuneration is implemented according to the works one has carried out and to the profits one has earned based on the principle of socialism. By doing so, the workers will be compensated for their labor power used in the course of labor and be smoothly provided for conditions for their material life. Thus, they will all actively rise in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The socialist remuneration system means that remuneration is made to each individual worker according to his work and to earnings on the basis of quantity and quality of the labor he expended among social and collective

assets created by labor for society and groups. Thus, this system plays the important role in inspiring their revolutionary zeal and creative activeness as a means for materially guaranteeing the workers' independent and creative life.

All this shows that it is important politics, which the socialist nation should firmly maintain, to implement distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor carried out by the workers for society and groups and to make correct remuneration according to what they worked and to what they earned.

Correct implementation of the socialist labor remuneration system is important politics for a socialist state because this plays the important role in accelerating the revolution and construction by strengthening the work with men in compliance with characteristics of a transitional period of the socialist society.

The socialist society has characteristics of the transitional period as well as that of communism.

The characteristics of the transitional period of socialist society are mainly expressed in the fact that productivity has not developed to implement distribution according to demand, that differences between physical labor and mental labor, between industrial labor and agricultural labor, and between hard labor and light labor still remain, and that the people still retain the remnants of an outdated idea to get more remuneration with less work.

When the socialist society has not developed so as to implement distribution according to demand, to say nothing of when the sufficient quantities of commodities are produced to smoothly meet the demands of all members of society, distribution should be implemented according to a certain standard of distribution.

In the socialist society which is a transitional society, productivity is not developed so as to implement distribution according to demand. What works as a sole social standard in distributing social products under conditions of socialist society is the quantity and quality of labor expended. Therefore, in the socialist society where commodities are not abundant so as to distribute products according to the demand of the people, it is most reasonable and fair to give remuneration to each worker according to the quantity and quality of labor he expended for the society and groups and to how much he worked and how much he earned.

Implementation of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor is related, to a great extent, to the fact that differences in labor still remain in the socialist society.

In the socialist society where the remnants of outdated social division of labor still remained and technology has not highly developed, differences between physical and mental labor, between industrial and agricultural labor, and between hard and light labor are to take place. Thus,

in the socialist society, a big difference is to take place in many domains including expenditure of labor power, intensity of labor, the degree of skillfulness of labor, conditions of labor, and qualitative level of labor.

Only when distribution is implemented according to the quantity and quality of labor expended under the condition where differences in labor exist, can the workers be fully materially compensated for their physical and mental strength expended in the course of labor and can their life be ensured materially. Thus, we can further develop production by making the workers demonstrate the revolutionary zeal and creativeness.

Implementation of the principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor in the socialist society is related to failure in completely eliminating the remnants of outdated ideologies among the workers.

In the socialist society, labor is a glorious and rewarding work. In the socialist society, the communist ideology of workers to work voluntarily and faithfully by demonstrating the lofty revolutionary zeal for their society and groups is dominant. However, labor in socialist society becomes the means for living instead of being the primary demand in living.

In the socialist society, which is a transitional society, mental consciousness of some people has not reached such a standard as to work voluntarily and faithfully. Thus, the remnants of outdated ideologies including individualism and egoism still remained in their minds. Under this condition, only when socialist labor remuneration system is correctly implemented, can we eliminate the remnants of outdated ideologies, including the idea to live without working and by relying on others' efforts and to get more remuneration with less work. Thus, we can further increase production by encouraging the workers to work voluntarily and faithfully.

By taking transitional characteristics of socialist society into consideration without fail, the socialist countries should offer remuneration to the workers fairly according to the quantity and quality of their labor and to the amount worked and earned as demanded by socialist economic rule.

However, the socialist countries should take precautions against the following two tendencies in implementing the labor remuneration system.

One tendency is the theory of average in remuneration for labor. The theory of average in remuneration for labor is expressed in payment of the same remuneration to the workers without principle irrespective of quantity and quality of the work they carried out.

If one adheres to the theory of average effort in implementing the labor remuneration system, ignoring the transitional characteristics of socialist society, the revolutionary zeal may be reduced among the workers and a trend of seeking only easy work may take place. Thus, great obstacles

may lie in the revolution and construction with emergence of scamps who want to live an idle life.

Another tendency is giving the excessive difference in remuneration for labor while regarding the transitional characteristics of socialist society as absolute factors. This is not consistent with the socialist labor remuneration system.

If there is an excessive disparity in implementing the labor remuneration system in the socialist society, people tend to neglect the interests of society and groups and, instead, seek only material remuneration, that is to say, individual income. This may result in weakening the collectivist spirit among the working people and creating individualism and egoism among them. This also may create disparity in the standard of the people's living and, consequently, may cause difficulties in evenly promoting the material and cultural lives of the working people and, furthermore, may hinder the achievement of political and ideological unity of the whole society and socialist and communist construction.

Therefore, the socialist state should take precautions against the leftist and rightist inclination of trying to maintain equal treatment and excessive disparity alike in the implementation of the labor remuneration system and should ensure the working people are given remunerations equal to their work for society and groups and equal to their earnings. It should do this while prudently taking into consideration the communist character of the socialist society and its transitional character. By so doing, the revolutionary zeal of the working people and their creative positiveness can be further enhanced in the socialist society, the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the whole society can be strengthened, and the revolution and construction can be accelerated.

Precisely herein lie the primary aspect of the role of the socialist labor remuneration system and the reason the socialist labor remuneration system becomes important in the government of the socialist state.

Therefore, the socialist state should actively inspire the working people into socialist construction by firmly grasping the socialist labor remuneration system as an important political means and correctly implementing it in conformity with the demands of the developing reality.

What is important in implementing the socialist labor remuneration system is to firmly adhere to the principle of correctly combining political and moral incentive and material incentive with primary emphasis on political and moral incentive.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has indicated: "We should correctly implement the socialist labor remuneration system by adhering to the principle of correctly combining political

and moral incentive and material incentive with primary emphasis on political and moral incentive." (Footnote 2) (Ibid., p 34)

Correctly combining political and moral incentive and material incentive is a basic principle that our party has firmly adhered to in guiding and managing the socialist economy. This basic principle is based on the scientific analysis of the two demands of man and the two characters of the socialist society. Man has two lives—his physical life and political life. Accordingly, man has a political and moral demand and a material demand.

Political and moral incentive means to actively lead and inspire the socialist working people to work devotedly for the party and the leader, for the country and the people, and for society and group with the correct awareness and attitude as masters of the revolution. Political and moral incentive of labor is very mighty and demonstrates greater vitality in the practice of socialist construction because it is based on the immortal *chuche* idea and the superiority of the socialist system.

Material incentive of labor is to assess the working people's production results with materials to enhance their production zeal. Moving, organizing, and mobilizing people through material relations in the socialist society means precisely to take into consideration the people's material demands, that is to say, their material interests and, thus, to move, organize, and mobilize people in a way that utilizes these material demands and material interests in conformity with the character of the socialist society and with the inevitable demands of socialist and communist construction.

In the political and moral incentive, political work—work with people—becomes its basic means. Contrary to this, however, in the material incentive, the masses' revolutionary zeal is inspired by material relations, and people are organized and mobilized into socialist construction by material relations.

The essential characteristics that discriminate between the political and moral incentive and the material incentive lie precisely in whether people are moved, organized, and mobilized by political and moral relationship or people are moved, organized, and mobilized by material relationship.

The use in the socialist society of material incentive which moves, organizes, and mobilizes people through material relationship, along with political and moral incentive which moves, organizes, and mobilizes people through political and moral relationship, is related to the character of the socialist society and the people's two different demands. In the two characters of the socialist society, the communist character is the primary character, and the course, in which this communist character is strengthened and in which its transitional character is overcome, becomes an inevitable course.

Now, in the socialist society, which is a transitional society, we cannot move the working people only by way

of whipping up people's political awareness and their sense of moral duty, and, therefore, we cannot but use the way of moving people through material relationship.

The working people's material interests are realized through labor remunerations in all aspects of the economic relationship among people in the course of production, distribution, exchange, and consumption—ultimately in the domain of material distribution. Proceeding from this, the party and the state of the working class should correctly establish the scope to closely combine the working people's material interests with their production results and should correctly decide the means of material incentive in conformity with this scope.

The socialist labor remuneration system is a system that reflects people's material demands and is an important economic lever to give material incentive to the working people. The socialist labor remuneration system is an economic lever for material incentive to the working people, and its purpose is to enhance the working people's production will, to increase production, to rationalize enterprise management, and to enhance the superiority of the socialist system. Therefore, the socialist labor remuneration system serves as the economic means to achieve the above-mentioned purpose.

Therefore, the socialist state should place primary emphasis on political and moral incentive and correctly combine it with material incentive. Along with this, the socialist state should thoroughly implement the basic principle of socialist economic guidance and management by correctly implementing the socialist labor remuneration system, which is an important economic means for material incentive. This shows that the correct implementation of the socialist labor remuneration system constitutes the important government that the socialist state should grasp and adhere to in implementing the basic principle of socialist economic guidance and management regarding the correct combination of political and moral incentive with material incentive.

In his letter to the participants of the lecture of nationwide labor administration functionaries "On Further Strengthening Labor Administration Work," the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave extensive answers not only to the essence and necessity of the socialist labor remuneration system, but also to the principles and methods that arise in correctly implementing the socialist labor remuneration system in conformity with the developing reality.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has elucidated in detail ways to properly implement labor norms institution work, to correctly establish grades of living expenses and labor day assessment standard, to correctly apply various forms and ways of paying remunerations for labor, and, thus, to further consummate the socialist labor remuneration system.

Only when the tasks set forth by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are thoroughly implemented can the socialist

labor remuneration system smoothly carry out its function as an important government of the socialist state. The important way to correctly implement the socialist labor remuneration system is to enhance the sense of responsibility and roles of economic guidance functionaries, including labor administration functionaries.

Economic guidance functionaries, including labor administration functionaries, are commanding members who are directly responsible for correctly implementing the socialist labor remuneration system. Only when economic guidance functionaries smoothly carry out their assigned tasks with a high sense of responsibility can they correctly organize people's labor activities, correctly assess the results of their labor, and, thus, give them correct remunerations.

As they enhance their sense of responsibility and roles, economic guidance functionaries can correct all sorts of errors that may occur in the implementation of the socialist remuneration system and correctly implement the system under the principle of correctly combining political and moral incentive and material incentive, with the primary emphasis on political and moral incentive, as intended by the party.

Therefore, economic guidance functionaries should have the firm viewpoint that the correct implementation of the socialist labor remuneration system is not a simple economic, businesslike work, but an important political work. So, they should correctly implement this system not only to enhance the working people's revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness, but also to actively mobilize the people into socialist construction.

In correctly implementing the socialist labor remuneration system, it is important to correctly establish technological and economic standards in conformity with the demands of the developing reality and, based on it, to correctly assess the working people's labor results. Labor results can be assessed only by correct technological and economic standards, and only by correctly assessing labor results can the socialist labor remuneration system be correctly implemented.

Therefore, the working people's labor ability, the state of production facilities, scientific and technological level, labor results, and other data and conditions should be fully taken into consideration. Based on this, technological and economic standards should be correctly established, and the working people's labor results should be correctly assessed.

To correctly implement the socialist labor remuneration system, it is important to strengthen supervision and control over this work. Because the functionaries' knowledge of technology and way of conducting business and the degree of their preparedness varies, and because their business fields and working conditions are also different, some errors may occur in the course of implementing the socialist labor remuneration system. Therefore, regulations and detailed rules should be established so the socialist labor remuneration system can be properly and

correctly implemented in conformity with the demands of the party's policy. These regulations and detailed rules should be correctly abided by in all sectors and units of the national economy. Along with this, supervisory and control organs should ascertain in detail the implementation status of the socialist labor remuneration system in plants and enterprises and strengthen their control so the socialist labor remuneration system is thoroughly implemented in conformity with the demands of the developing reality. By so doing can various errors that may occur in the implementation of the socialist labor remuneration system be prevented in advance and can the system perform the function as an important government of the socialist state.

Supervisory and control organs should exercise supervision and control on a routine basis so the socialist labor remuneration system can be properly and correctly implemented in plants and enterprises as intended by the party. By doing this, we can make the system outstandingly play the role of enhancing the working people's revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness, of strengthening the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the society, and of vigorously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction.

Thus, we should lead all battle sites of socialist construction to effect constant upsurges, should successfully carry out the socialist economic construction tasks elucidated by the great leader in his policy speech delivered at the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly, and should highly enhance the vitality of our self-reliant socialist economy.

Publishing House Releases New Literary Works

SK0811154690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1504 GMT 8 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA)—The literature and art publishing house has recently brought out full-length and medium-length novels, scores of collections of poems and writings.

The full-length novel "Wisdom" by Yi Chong-yol of the April 15 writing group vividly shows, through the portrayal of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who wisely guides the production of films and operas, how the revolutionary tradition of literature and art is defended and inherited and brought into full bloom. It excellently represents Comrade Kim Chong-il's personality full of wisdom, who propounds immortal theories of art such as the theory of seed, the theory of a proper emotional composition in movies and the introduction of stanza and pangchang in the opera and ushers in a great heyday of literature and art.

"Tableland No. 5," the first part of the full-length novel "Spring in Paektu Plateau" by Kim Myong-hui tells the story that the trail blazers of the Paektu Plateau create the first state-run farm of the country on the barren land in 1952 in the thick of the rigorous Fatherland Liberation War.

The medium-length novel "His Life" by Kim Mun-hwa deals with the assistance to the front by people in the liberated South Korean areas during the Great Fatherland Liberation war (1950-1953).

The publishing house also brought out literary works created in the pre-liberation period and the middle ages such as "The Son of a Servant," the eighth volume of the "Selected Works of Modern Korean Literature," and "The Tale of Kim Tae-cha" and "Collection of Works of Kim Si-sop," the 16th and 57th volumes of the "Selected Works of Classical Literature."

"Collection of Works of Kim Si-sop" contains five novels, poems, political essays and other works of Kim Si-sop (1435-1493) which are regarded as the origin of the Korean novels.

The collections of Chinese poems "Songs of Sino-Korean Friendship" by Guo Moruo and "For Love, for Revenge" by different writers and the collection of war stories "Who Is the Most Beloved?" By Wei Wei were published in translated versions on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War.

Among the translations of foreign works off the press are the full-length novel "And Quiet Flows the Don" (Vol. 3) by Soviet Writer Mikhail Sholokhov and the full-length novel "A Popular Version of the Historical Novel" (Vol. 3) by Chinese writer of the Middle Ages Luo Guanzhong.

South Korea

Talks on UN Membership Held in Panmunjom

SK0911072790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT
9 Nov 90

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Nov. 9 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea resumed working-level talks on U.N. membership Friday but were unable to pass beyond confirming each other's position.

Chief southern delegate Yim Tong-won said both Koreas should join the United Nations at the same time and proposed they jointly apply to the U.N. secretary-general for re-deliberation of past applications by South and North Korea for admission. Yim, chancellor of the Foreign Ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National security, said South and North Korea have both submitted several separate applications since 1949. Yim's North Korean counterpart, Ambassador-at-Large Choe U-chin, repeated the North Korean call for South and North Korea to share a single U.N. seat and presented a draft joint application with a proposal for ways to cooperate in the United Nations.

The two sides nearly agreed on mutual cooperation after Korea enters the world body and forming a consultative council led by their U.N. ambassadors. They did agree to let liaison officials decide the date for the next working-level contact, but Yim made it clear he felt that further

contact was unnecessary to discuss North Korea's proposal for single U.N. membership.

Future of N-S Sports Talks in Doubt

SK0911072890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0650 GMT
9 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul Nov. 9 (YONHAP)—Prospects for the sports talks between South and North Korea late this month have been dimmed by a recent stalemate in other inter-Korean contacts, according to sources in the Sports Ministry.

The South and North Korean sports ministers agreed last month to discuss competing as one team in the 1992 Barcelona Olympics and other international events. It was decided to hold the talks at the truce village of Panmunjom on Nov. 29.

The sources said South Korea will have considerable difficulty realizing its goal of making the South-North unification soccer match a regular event and promoting other sports events between the two sides. The South regards the sports talks as separate from other channels of dialogue, but North Korea applies linkage.

The working-level contact for the inter-Korean Red Cross talks on Thursday and the preliminary contact to discuss Korea's entry into the United Nations on Friday both got nowhere. And the Sports Ministry appears to have taken more "prudent" approach in its negotiations with the North. The positions of the two sides are poles apart—South Korea wants the exchange first and team formation later, but North Korea insists on formation first and exchange later.

Further dampening hope of progress, South Korean sports Minister Chong Tong-song has revealed that the South will not pursue the talks if the North emphasizes forming single teams while ignoring substantial exchanges.

Chong and his North Korean counterpart, Kim Yu-sun, who is also chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Commission, agreed last month to limit the agenda to the formation of joint teams for the Barcelona Olympics, 1991 World Table Tennis Championships in Japan and 1995 Winter Asian Games in Samjiyon, North Korea.

The talks will be held at Tongilgak on the North Korean side of the truce village of Panmunjom.

South and North Korean sports officials discussed the formation of a single Korean team to last month's Beijing Asian Games until February, when the talks collapsed over a guarantee of agreements and procedural matters.

Students Show North Films on Campus

SK0911091590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0621 GMT
9 Nov 90

[By Kim Hyong-kun]

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 (OANA-YONHAP)—Posters on campus bulletin boards advertising a film show late last month advised students to bring rocks and clubs instead of money.

The films were made in North Korea, and they were being shown by the nation's largest student group, Chon-daehyup [National Council of University Student Representatives], in defiance of government ban. Show time brought predictable collisions between students and riot troopers at 15 universities. At six, the police stopped the students from showing the films. At nine, they were beaten back despite their tear gas and Darth Vader armor.

It was the first time South Korean students had been able to show a North Korean film on campus in its entirety, thumbing their noses at the anti-communist National Security Law and the government's policy on North Korean matters. The films, titled "Salt" and "Escape record," were smuggled in. "Salt" is about the making of a communist revolutionary through suffering under Japanese rule in the 1930s. Under the National Security Law, it is the crime of "benefitting the enemy" to show a North Korean film without government permission, reprint a North Korean book or contact a North Korean.

Students say it makes no sense that the government wants to monopolize contact between the South and North now that it puts more emphasis on civil exchanges than political and military issues in inter-Korean talks. Amid a recent surge of inter-Korean exchanges, such as prime ministerial talks, friendly soccer matches, a joint film festival in New York and a concert in Pyongyang, students believe they are fighting the government for control of the unification process.

"Films themselves are nothing more than celluloid, but they can contribute a lot to breaking open the watertight door erected between South and North Korea. And by so doing, more people from every walk of life can participate in the inter-Korean talks for advancing national unification," a student leader said recently.

In a pamphlet explaining why "Salt" cannot be shown in South Korea, national police headquarters says the film abets class conflict and espouses communist revolution by describing society as having two classes, the haves and have-nots. It says the film is a weapon in a psychological war and makes viewers feel sympathy for the simple-minded and naive heroes and heroines who become communist revolutionaries.

Film critic Kim Chong-won recently wrote, "government control of North Korean films should be reconsidered because it not only contradicts the government's

unification policy for national harmony but fosters illusions about the films." He noted that last year a government ban made local films on the labor movement more popular among students. Also last year, police tried to prevent students from watching a videotape of the activities and statements of Yim Su-kyong on her illegal trip to Pyongyang in July 1989.

Until recently, the battle of the films was being fought with firebombs, paving stones, tear gas, steel pipes and clubs, but a judge has now ruled that showing the films does not violate the national security law. Judge Yi Hong-chol of the Seoul Criminal District Court rejected an application for warrants to search two universities by the prosecution, which ignored the decision and got another judge to sign the warrants. In a five-page ruling explaining why he refused to issue the warrants, Yi said: "The films are little different in content from novels now on sale, but the warrant contends they praise communism and abet class conflict."

"'Salt,' in particular, cannot be regarded as violating the National Security Law simply because it's from the North. A National Unification Board publication said, 'Though the film extols communism, it does not pose any problem under the current situation.'"

Yi's viewpoint appears to be far from the mainstream of Korean society, and his is the first voice from inside the judiciary in favor of North Korean movies, so there remains much to be done such "progressive" positions are reflected in the government in days ahead.

Government Rejects Request To Contact North

SK0911091890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0819 GMT
9 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Government on Monday rejected an application by the Southern headquarters of the pan-national rally for permission to contact North Koreans, the National Unification Board said Friday.

The application, filed on Nov. 6, said the rally organizers wanted to meet its northern counterpart at the border village of Panmunjom on Nov. 12 to discuss forming a "pan-national unification organization," a board spokesman said.

"An arbitrary contact with the North by a delegation representing only one specific group not only contradicts the government's stated position but fans the North's impure political scheme to cause conflict in the South," he said. "The application was denied as it is undesirable to have a Panmunjom talk that may invite unnecessary adverse reactions in the South and North when the inter-Korean high-level talks are in smooth progress."

Government Team Studies Unification in Germany
SK0811031290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT
8 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea should steadily expand personnel, material, art and cultural exchanges with North Korea to create an atmosphere conducive to unification, a team of government researchers has recommended. The team said German-style reunification cannot work in Korea because the North Korean situation will not allow a revolution from the bottom up.

Led by Kim Chuk-kyo, president of the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy, the team visited Germany from Aug. 31 until Sept. 23 and included officials from the Economic Planning Board, Foreign Ministry and Finance Ministry.

The Germans maintained national homogeneity with a steady exchange of personnel and material, but the distrust between South and North Korea has deepened since the Korean war (1950-53), it said.

West Germany undisputably triumphed over East Germany, but South Korea has many weak points and cannot win a unilateral victory over the North, the team reported to President No Tae-u on Wednesday.

The civilian revolution in East Germany, encouraged by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika, expedited the collapse of the East German Government and reunification of Germany but it is difficult to expect a revolution from the bottom up in North Korea, it said.

Another big difference between Korea and Germany is that West Germany had Berlin as a point of contact inside East Germany, but there is no such place in Korea.

The report said South Korea should take a lesson from West Germany, which developed a socialist market economy and resolved friction and conflicts among different social classes.

There was a consensus among West Germans of the superiority of the market economy, and this helped West Germany outlast East Germany, it said.

West Germany also pursued exchanges in all fields, from personnel and material to art and culture, while it supported trade between the two sides and gave substantial help to the East, leading to opening.

North Premier Postpones Trip to Southeast Asia
SK0811051290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0454 GMT
8 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 8 (YONHAP)—North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk has put off a tour of three Southeast Asian countries until February 1991, a South Korean diplomat said Thursday. "North Korea initially

pushed for Yon to visit Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia late this month, but the trip was postponed to February," the source said.

"The North Korean move seems aimed at the third round of inter-Korean prime ministers' talks scheduled Dec. 11-14 in Seoul. The Seoul talks, therefore, appear to have no problem in being held as scheduled," he said.

South and North Korea began the talks in Seoul Sept. 4-7 and the second round was in Pyongyang Oct. 16-19. The prime ministers discussed ways to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula and achieve national unification.

Development of Spy Satellite Said 'Necessary'
SK0911065990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] South Korea is in need of developing a military spy satellite on its own to help effectively compile and analyze various data for intelligence purposes on North Korea and its military forces, Defense Minister Yi Chong-ku said yesterday.

In a meeting with reporters, Yi said it was necessary for South Korea to independently develop its own military spy satellite in the future, noting that it has thus far relied completely on the U.S. for intelligence services on North Korea and its forces.

He also said his ministry should review relocation of the Defense Security Command [DSC] in connection with that of other military units in the cities, if it planned to move the DSC to the outskirts of Seoul.

The security command, which was under heavy fire for its illegal surveillance on civilians, now shares the Armed Forces Seoul Hospital building near the presidential mansion Chongwadae.

"It is quite desirable to consider the relocation of the command in relation to removal of other military facilities in the cities because it costs too much," he added.

Opening of Talks on Financial Markets Reported
SK0911020490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT
9 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 (YONHAP)—Financial officials from South Korea and the United States began two days of talks in Seoul on liberalization of Korea's financial market Friday. Yi Yong-song, director-general of the Finance Ministry's Planning and Management Office, heads the Korean side and Assistant Treasury Secretary Charles Dallara leads the U.S. side.

The U.S. side is expected to demand that Korea give American financial institutions operating in Korea equal treatment and further open the Korean financial market. Dallara urged Thursday that the Korean Government grant equal treatment for U.S. banks and stop discouraging "excessive consumption." In a meeting with Finance Minister Chong Yong-ui, the U.S. Treasury

official said he was afraid the frugality drive might have the effect of controlling imports.

Dallara said Korea's liberalization policy was going backward because of such things as tax audits of Koreans who buy "luxury" imports or spend over the limit on their credit cards during overseas trips, and called for Korea to take progressive steps for the liberalization of foreign exchange transactions. Chong noted the drive was a voluntary campaign by private citizens with no government involvement.

Daily on Financial Policy Talks

*SK0911040190 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
8 Nov 90 p 3*

[Editorial: "Tasks of the ROK-U.S. Financial Policy Meeting"]

[Text] The ROK-U.S. financial policy talks to be held beginning on 9 November in Seoul should be helpful to promoting joint understanding and reasonable improvements concerning both countries' current financial policies. One side, therefore, should never take advantage of the talks, using them to pressure the other side to open its markets. This is because the financial policy talks are not negotiations aimed at making a concrete conclusion, and the starting date of the policy talks is not related to the timetable for opening the securities and capitals markets after next year, because the Uruguay Round negotiations on financial issues are just around the corner.

Of course, the U.S. side will pressure us and put forward a list containing its demands in various areas. But what is important during the talks is that the government maintain its firm policy direction concerning those areas. If the government maintains its own direction in an overall policy line according to its plan, there can be flexibility on minor questions, and differences of interests between the two sides can be narrowed.

Judging from various circumstances, the U.S. side will emphasize its discontent and push its demands more than ever. We, however, think the framework of the intermediate-term plan, which the government has mapped out, is comparatively reasonable. At the same time, we think the process of opening, which has been pushed ahead until now, has proceeded more rapidly than the people were prepared for. Therefore, we believe this is not the time for the government to change and rearrange the timetable for opening the financial markets.

Instead, we can only emphasize once more that the genuine issue concerning the financial market is to establish domestic competition prior to opening the market to foreign countries. What we have not done is to set up a domestic competition system—not opening financial markets to foreign countries—as the United States has demanded. Accordingly, it is necessary for us to quickly set up a policy regarding this, and we should take up early our attitude toward opening to foreign countries. In this respect, the government appears too

idle. Restructuring the financial industry and setting up the direction and arranging means of financial-currency policy to keep up with new circumstances are, in fact, urgent tasks. The later we wait to establish a policy on a domestic situation, the more serious the shock of opening and allowing competition.

With such indecision, demands from foreign countries are more unbending, and we hear unreasonable demands. Still worse, foreign banks take issue with a few restrictions, which have been imposed to keep a balance in domestic markets, by exorbitantly pointing them out. Yet they enjoy each case of preferential treatment to their hearts' content under such indecision. We think the "discriminative treatment" foreign banks claim exist are uncomparably minor, compared with the preferential treatment and exemption from restrictions they receive. Domestic banks do not receive this treatment.

Of course, according to the kind of work, it is desirable to simultaneously decrease preferential treatment and restrictions. It is, however, necessary to impose partial or limited restrictions and stipulations, considering the current financial situation of domestic banks. Therefore, we believe it realistically impossible to fully liberalize financial markets and treat foreign banks as domestic banks, as the U.S. has demanded.

We expect that the ROK-U.S. policy talks will serve to help improve mutual understanding on a realistic, phased, and planned policy of opening, rather than to make hasty conclusions.

New Ambassador to USSR Interviewed

*SK0811112890 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
8 Nov 90 p 2*

[Interview with Kong No-myong, ROK ambassador to the Soviet Union at a press conference in Seoul, 7 November—compiled by reporter Chong Kwang-chol]

[Text] [Reporter's note] Kong No-myong, who has been appointed the first ROK ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a press conference on 7 November after receiving credentials from President No Tae-u, and expressed his views on the prospects for exchange visits by the presidents of the ROK and the Soviet Union, economic cooperation between the two countries, and the Soviet position in its relations with North Korea.

Before answering questions posed by reporters, Ambassador Kong said, "I personally think it a great honor for me to be appointed as the first ambassador to the Soviet Union. I will make every effort to see that the ROK and the Soviet Union will build not only friendly relations between good neighbors but mutually complementary cooperative relations as well.

Following are reporters' questions and Ambassador Kong No-myong's answers.

[Reporter] What are the prospects for President No's visit to the Soviet Union this year?

[Kong] A basic agreement was reached on exchange visits by the top leaders of the two countries when the two leaders met in San Francisco last June. This was confirmed again through personal letters they have exchanged. The two sides are holding discussions to find a mutually convenient time for the visits, but I can hardly say specifically when the visits will be made.

[Reporter] We hear that Medvedev, member of the Soviet Presidential Council, will come to Seoul with a personal letter from President Gorbachev.

[Kong] Mr Medvedev is expected to arrive in Seoul on 16 November. I have also heard that he will be carrying President Gorbachev's personal letter.

[Reporter] Did you receive any new guidelines for ROK-USSR relations when President No presented your credentials today?

[Kong] He told me the basic position of the ROK Government, on which I cannot elaborate specifically. It is largely similar to what I mentioned before.

[Reporter] Who do you think will be appointed Soviet ambassador to the ROK?

[Kong] The first Soviet ambassador to the ROK will be appointed in a couple of days. I do not know who will be chosen.

[Reporter] Some note that the ROK Government is too excited in its jubilation at the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union to raise the issue of Soviet responsibility for starting the Korean war and the shooting down of the Korean airliner. Have you ever conveyed our government's position on this issue to the Soviet side?

[Kong] If I can tell you my personal opinion, I think that we ought to properly appraise the friendly attitude of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union can express their position not by words but by action.

[Reporter] What are the prospects for the Soviet-North Korean relations?

[Kong] The Soviet Union holds the position that tangible progress ought to be made in North-South dialogue for the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula, as stated in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations on 30 September. The Soviet Union is maintaining a neutral position between the North and the South in view of its relations of alliance with North Korea.

[Reporter] What is the Soviet position in regard to our UN entry?

[Kong] It maintains the position that the Soviet Union hopes that this issue will be resolved through dialogue between the North and the South.

[Reporter] Is the Soviet Union urging North Korea to sign the nuclear safeguard agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)?

[Kong] I have been officially told that the Soviet Union is trying hard to persuade North Korea to sign the agreement. When our science-technology delegation visited the Soviet Union, the vice minister of atomic energy and industry of the Soviet Union said that the North Korean construction of the nuclear power plant was suspended when Soviet support for it stopped.

[Reporter] Did the Soviet Union not ask the ROK to make some changes in ROK-U.S. relations?

[Kong] No, it has not made such a request. Our government believes that maintenance of the traditional ROK-U.S. relations will be beneficial for the improvement of our relations with China and the Soviet Union as well.

[Reporter] What is the Soviet view of the ROK?

[Kong] Since the San Francisco summit, the Soviet press has come to have considerable interest in the ROK. It thinks highly of us, which is often more than we deserve.

[Reporter] Do you not feel it necessary to establish some consulate generals?

[Kong] We will find it necessary to establish a consulate general in the Soviet Far East, where our businesses will be active and in Tashkent and Alma-Ata, where many of our compatriots live.

USSR Envoy Hosts Anniversary Ceremony

*SK0811095190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0848 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul Nov. 8 (YONHAP)—Loengrin Yeremenko, head of the Soviet Consul Department in Seoul, hosted a ceremony Wednesday evening to mark the 73rd anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. Guests included Kong No-myong, Korean ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Chong Tong-song, sports minister.

Tax Talks With USSR To Begin 19 Nov

*SK0911043890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 Nov 90 p 9*

[Text] Talks on prevention of double taxation between South Korea and the Soviet Union are scheduled for Nov. 19-23 in Seoul, the Finance Ministry said.

In the talks, to be held in a conference room at the Finance Ministry in Kwachon, near the capital, the Soviet delegation will be headed by V.T. Rogozshkin, vice finance minister in charge of tax affairs [title as received] and the Korean side by Kim Yong-chin, assistant finance minister for tax affairs, the ministry said.

Illegal Chinese Medicine Sales Examined*SK0811061890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0543 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 8 (YONHAP)—Expatriate Chinese of Korean ancestry who sell popular Chinese medicines in South Korea will face a tough crackdown after a period of administrative discipline and warnings because some of the medicines contain dangerous amounts of heavy metals and the selling is illegal, the prosecution said Thursday. The peddling of "smuggled medicines" on the street is illegal, according to a member of the prosecution's anti-drug department, and violates the Immigration Control Law, the Drugs, Cosmetics and Medical Instrument Law and the Road Traffic Law. The medicine will be confiscated, the prosecution said.

The prosecution will step up scrutiny of visa applications by Korean-Chinese in cooperation with the Justice Ministry to stop the use of fake invitations, a spokesman said. It is also possible that tourist agencies will be punished if there are problems in connection with Chinese medicine, he said.

Many Koreans who visited China for the Beijing Asiad brought back "niu huang qing xin wan," "pien tze wan" and "nan bao," medicines that the Health and Social Affairs Ministry says may contain high levels of lead and mercury and often lack the required main ingredients. As word spread that one could become an overnight millionaire by selling Chinese medicine in Korea, Chinese of Korean extraction rushed to Korea with bags of medicines.

All they earned, however, was cold stares from Koreans scared off by the ministry report and a media blitz about the danger or inferiority of Chinese medicines. Between 30 and 200 Korean-Chinese with expensive remedies can be seen every day on the crowded streets of downtown Seoul trying to peddle their goods. According to government statistics, the number of Chinese visiting Korea reached 14,389 in January-October, soaring from 6,824 in 1989, 1,996 in 1988, 773 in 1987 and 677 in 1986. The number of overstayers increased to 350 in the first nine months from 146 last year.

A customs service official said 5,735 people brought in Chinese medicine so far this year, but so much was confiscated that no one has had time to measure it.

A prosecutor said, "so far, the investigation has not been tough, for it would be hard on the Korean-Chinese, but we cannot let it go on this way as a lot of opium was recently brought in and there are reports that Chinese and local dealers are making huge profits in their conspiracy to smuggle in fake medicines." "If we do not move against the problem, it could develop not only into a grave social problem but also into a Sino-Korean diplomatic matter."

Jovic, No Tae-U Hold First Round of Talks*LD0811104490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, 8 Nov (Tanjung)—The magnificent welcome accorded to Dr. Borisav Jovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at Seoul Airport yesterday was repeated today outside the presidential palace in Seoul. The high-ranking visitor from Yugoslavia and his aides, including Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, were greeted by Korean President No Tae-U.

Today's ceremony in the presidential palace marked the beginning of the working part of a three-day official visit by President Jovic to the Republic of Korea. The first round of talks between the two presidents covered a number of topics, including bilateral cooperation with an emphasis on cooperation in the economic sphere and the crisis in the Gulf.

It has been learned that Jovic and No Tae-U were in agreement on the usefulness of Yugoslav-Korean cooperation in international organizations and in the United Nations, above all.

Having outlined in detail the process of unification of the two Koreas, President No Tae-U appealed to Jovic for Yugoslavia's support for Korea's request to be admitted to the United Nations. The Korean side also expressed a desire for cooperation with nonaligned countries.

Talks on economic cooperation resulted in an agreement between the two presidents on the need to institutionalize this cooperation. Both sides expressed particular interest in investment cooperation. The Koreans also came up with proposals for joint investment in the electronics sector in Yugoslavia.

During the first round of talks Jovic invited Korean President No Tae-U, his host to visit Yugoslavia. The Korean president accepted the invitation with "great pleasure." The date for the visit will be announced soon.

In the course of his three-day visit President Jovic is expected to sign two inter-state agreement on cultural cooperation and air traffic.

Korean press, radio, and television today gave exceptionally great publicity to the visit by the President of the SFRY presidency. The great store that Seoul sets by the visit is reflected in external signs unusual for this country. The streets of the capital have been decorated with Yugoslavia flags and the welcoming ceremony for Jovic and his entourage compares only with that reserved for visitors from large countries.

Jovic, No Stress Cooperation*LD0811194190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] Seoul, 8 Nov (TANJUG)—Today's meeting between Dr. Borisav Jovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and No Tae-u, head of the South Korean state,

marked the beginning of the first summit between the leaders of the two countries, which established diplomatic relations last December. [passage omitted]

South Korean-Yugoslav talks started in the presidential palace after the ceremony with a tete-a-tete meeting during which Presidents Jovic and No expressed mutual satisfaction at the rapid expansion of bilateral contacts, noting that this visit will pave the way for the further flourishing of bilateral cooperation. [passage omitted]

During today's meeting between the two countries' delegations, led by Jovic and No, Yugoslavia and South Korea stated that they view world affairs in the same way. They welcome general detente, and note Yugoslavia's contribution to it.

As for the unification of Korea, South Korean representatives said that the reunification of the Korean people should be achieved in a peaceful way, through dialogue and understanding. They expect Yugoslavia's support in the matter.

Yugoslavia has always been for detente and against divisions, and its stand is that unification should be achieved without interference from outside, the way the Korean people want it, said President Jovic.

Having noted that this meeting should encourage the further expansion of economic cooperation, the two presidents expressed their support for concrete business projects, saying that they will accelerate preparations for the conclusion of necessary international agreements.

Dr. Borisav Jovic also discussed today the conditions of and opportunities for economic cooperation and investment in Yugoslavia in talks with a group of eminent South Korean businessmen—representatives of the four largest business associations—who gave a luncheon in his honor.

President Jovic explained to his hosts all the investment and joint-venture business opportunities available in Yugoslavia. He suggested that Yugoslavia could become a base for South Korean economy in Central Europe.

Even though the two countries are geographically very far apart, the Korean people have always felt closeness with the people of Yugoslavia due to the similarity of historic experience, No said when greeting his guests at a formal dinner in honour of President Jovic. [passage omitted]

It is with great pleasure, stressed President Jovic, that I can state that our talks confirmed the similarity of views between our two countries concerning the most important international issues. I am particularly pleased that once again our countries expressed readiness for the further development of cooperation in general, which we view with great optimism. The results so far are encouraging and give reason to expect that cooperation between Yugoslavia and South Korea will be further consolidated and strengthened in all spheres of mutual interest, said Jovic.

Seoul To Send Team to Belgrade

SK0911044890 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 9 Nov p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u met Yugoslav President Borisav Jovic at Chongwadae yesterday, and promised to send a Korean buying mission to Belgrade to help correct the bilateral trade imbalance, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said.

During a one-hour meeting, No and Jovic also agreed to conclude a pact on protecting investment and avoiding double taxation at an early date to promote commercial exchanges between the two countries, Yi said.

Jovic arrived in Seoul Wednesday for a four-day state visit, becoming the first East European head of state to visit Korea.

No and Jovic discussed concrete ways to increase bilateral economic cooperation, including joint investment, and to promote efforts for South-South cooperation," Yi said.

The two presidents also exchanged views on inter-Korean relations and international political developments in Northeast Asia, the Persian Gulf and Europe.

Jovic asked for more business investment by Korean entrepreneurs in Yugoslavia. He also expressed hope for increased technology cooperation between the two countries.

Strengthened economic ties between Seoul and Belgrade will help Korea make increased technology cooperation between the two countries.

Strengthened economic ties between Seoul and Belgrade will help Korea make inroads into other European countries, Jovic was quoted as saying.

Expressing satisfaction with the growing bilateral economic exchanges, No said he will actively encourage Korean businesses to seek joint ventures with Yugoslavia.

Production of electric and electronic goods will be one of the promising fields for joint projects between the two countries, Yi said.

No told Jovic that Seoul will send a buying mission to Belgrade in the near future to rectify the trade imbalance in disfavor of Yugoslavia.

In the first eight months of this year, Korea exported \$122 million worth of goods to Yugoslavia and imported \$17 million. Last year, Korean exports to Yugoslavia amounted to \$47 million, while its imports stood at \$20 million.

No said Korea will share with Yugoslavia the experience and knowhow it acquired in the course of its economic development during the past three decades.

No and Jovic agreed to expand political cooperation at the United Nations and other international arenas, Yi said. South Korea wants to enter the U.N. alone or along with North Korea.

Explaining recent developments on the Korean peninsula, No appealed to Jovic to support Seoul's position of seeking to gain U.N. membership.

Jovic replied that he will render "active assistance" for Seoul to improve ties and promote exchanges with North Korea, the spokesman said.

He also said that as the present chair country of the nonaligned movement, Yugoslavia will help Seoul strengthen ties with Third World countries.

Jovic invited No to visit Yugoslavia, and No replied that he will make a trip to the European country at an opportune time, Yi said. Seoul and Belgrade established formal diplomatic ties in December 1989.

Jovic attended a state banquet No hosted in honor of him at the Chongwadae guest house in the evening.

The Yugoslav president today will tour Pohang Iron and Steel Co. and Kyongju, the capital of an ancient Korean kingdom and renowned tourist spot. He will leave Seoul tomorrow for Tokyo, where he will attend the coronation of Japanese Emperor Akihito.

Nuclear Protesters Will Be Dealt With 'Sternly'

SK0911034090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 (OANA-YONHAP)—Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun ordered Home Minister An Ung-mo Friday to deal sternly with violent acts in connection with massive popular protests on an island to prevent the construction of a nuclear waste dump. "Every citizen can air his opinion about the government's measure or policy, but the method should be in accordance with democratic procedures and in peace. Whatever the cause, people should not try to resort to violence to settle their grievances," Kang said.

There can be no tolerance of acts to destroy, torch and firebomb public facilities, he said, telling the home minister to bring the popular unrest under control.

A cease-fire between thousands of protesters and riot police appeared to be holding Friday morning on Anmyon Island after the government said it was halting construction of a nuclear waste dump on the west coast island. The angry islanders, following a sometimes violent protest, dispersed at close to midnight Thursday when the government announced on television that the nuclear dump would be cancelled if people were against it.

Tension remains high, however, as more than 2,500 riot police are on guard in Anmyon town to keep outsiders off the island and some 80 percent of students attending the elementary, junior and high schools are boycotting classes. Police rounded up some 60 people in the riot and said they will arrest those who instigated violence. Youngsters, in groups of 20 to 30, continue to lead sporadic clashes to protest the roundup and police checks on residents.

Chong Kun-mo, science and technology minister, issued a public statement late Thursday denying that there was ever a plan to build a permanent nuclear waste dump on the island. Negotiations were under way for construction of a nuclear research center inside a new science town on the island, some 250 kilometers southwest of Seoul, but the plans will be scrapped if the residents oppose them, Chong said.

Government planners apparently decided, however, to try to convince the islanders of the safety of the waste dump. Information Minister Choe Pyong-yol, emerging from a meeting late Thursday called by the prime minister, said the planned facility on the island (population: 13,300) was temporary and posed no threat to residents. "People are fearful of nuclear power and appear to misunderstand nuclear waste," he said. "But the facility is only temporary and the government will seek a more appropriate site for a permanent facility after scientific research and inspection."

The island, connected to the mainland by a bridge, had been engulfed by protests since Monday as residents young and old opposed the dumping of nuclear waste on their island.

More than 10,000 people clashed with police Thursday, setting administrative offices and armory on fire. Documents and firearms had been removed and there were no serious losses. On Thursday, 20 people were injured in the melee and there was property damage of an estimated 60 million won, according to the police.

Dozens of residents and police were injured in the clashes, which subsided only after the 10 P.M. Announcement by Chong on national television. More than 1,000 students, chanting and shouting, continued to march down the streets until midnight, but no serious incidents were reported during the night.

New Minister of Science, Technology Appointed

SK0911104590 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Excerpt] This afternoon, President No Tae-u replaced Chong Kun-mo, minister of science and technology, because of the Anmyon Island incident and appointed Kim Chin-hyon, editor-in-chief and managing director of the TONG-A ILBO. Also, the government fired (Kim Hyong-tuk), police bureau director of South Chungchong Province, and appointed (Choe Chae-sam), second deputy chief of the National Police Headquarters as his successor as a result of the violent Anmyon incident. [passage omitted]

Official Urges Strict Security Law Enforcement

SK0911024490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 (YONHAP)—Prosecutor-general Kim Ki-chun directed senior security prosecutors Friday to be tough on activists sympathetic to North Korea's

DLP will operate properly without discord in the future totaled only 28.8 percent, while 49.3 percent think the DLP's troubles will continue.

As for the solution in which the three Kims [Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil] would resign, 60.4 percent agreed with this idea, while 23.4 percent were opposed. The poll was conducted by surveying households across the country (except Cheju Island) which had telephones, and 261 men and 271 women were selected as respondents through a three-stage random sampling process. The age groups were: 183 in their 20s, 127 in their 30s, 95 in their 40s, and 127 aged 50 and above. The geographic mix was: 142 from Seoul, 86 from Kyonggi Province, 20 from Kangwon Province, 53 from Chungchong Province, 64 from Cholla Province, and 167 from Kyongsang Province.

Only households with telephones were used in the survey, and therefore, the middle-class was the primary source of information. The range of error in the results was plus or minus 4.5 percent, with a 95 percent level of accuracy.

DLP, PPD Negotiating Assembly Reopening

SK0811023490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 8 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 8 (YONHAP)—The South Korean National Assembly, immobilized since opposition lawmakers handed in their resignations in July, is likely to be back in action next week, a political source said Thursday. The Ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) and Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) resumed negotiations on issues such as the implementation of local autonomy on Wednesday with a view to putting the unicameral house back on track.

The parties are trying to narrow differences on enacting autonomy, one of two key opposition demands for normalizing the assembly. The other, which was virtually settled by an agreement between President No Tae-u and DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam to abandon plans to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system, was renouncing moves to change the system of government.

On the autonomy issue, the PPD wants parties to be allowed to field candidates in local elections regardless of the size of the constituency. The ruling party insists party nominations should be allowed only in large constituencies such as provinces and cities.

The parties are expected to soon compromise as they share the view that the assembly should be normalized as soon as possible to handle pressing national issues such as the 1991 budget, the source said.

The ruling party, which has an overwhelming majority of seats, may unilaterally resume parliamentary activities unless PPD lawmakers return to the assembly by Monday, the source said. The assembly convened on

Sept. 10 but suspended activities in the absence of the opposition lawmakers, who are boycotting parliament to protest the DLP's unilateral passage of bills.

The DLP may also seek a meeting between No and Kim Tae-chung for a package deal on pending issues, including local autonomy and democratic reforms, which the PPD has demanded, the source said. The reforms include revision or abolition of "undemocratic laws" such as the National Security Law and law on the Agency for National Security Planning.

Floor Leaders Discuss Assembly Opening, Election

SK0811014190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Nov 90 p 2

[Text] Interparty negotiations over pending political issues, including local autonomy, resumed yesterday in the wake of the settlement of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party's [DLP] factional strife. DLP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan met Kim Yong-pae, his counterpart of the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], to discuss the local autonomy question and ways to normalize operations of the National Assembly.

The two floor leaders, however, failed to narrow their differences, particularly over whether to allow party nomination of candidates for local elections at every level. The PPD floor leader said he maintained that political parties should be allowed to field candidates for local elections, regardless of the size of constituencies. DLP's Kim countered by reaffirming his party's position that party nominations should be allowed only in large constituencies such as provinces and big cities. He warned that the ruling party would unilaterally resume parliamentary activities, unless opposition lawmakers return to the Assembly by next Monday. Kim reportedly argued that the PPD should cease its demand over the local autonomy issue.

Kim Yong-sam Followers Consider Leaving DLP

SK0811015390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Nov 90 p 2

[Text] More than 10 liberal-minded lawmakers, who belong to Kim Yong-sam's faction, executive chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], are considering leaving the ruling party. They said yesterday they were dissatisfied with the results of Wednesday's Chongwadae meeting between President No Tae-u and Kim.

Rep. So Chong-won, a vocal critic of the DLP, contended that the three-hour marathon meeting produced "nothing substantial." The meeting failed to overhaul the party platform and regulations to provide the executive chairman with "institutional devices for more power in party operations," said So who was elected to the National Assembly from the Tongjak B district in southern Seoul.

Fourteen lawmakers were reported to be ready to break away from the troubled DLP. They met at a hotel in

unification policy and on labor agitators. Kim also ordered them on around-the-clock emergency service in preparation for Sunday's national laborers convention.

The directives were issued as more than hardened 800 labor activists released from prison last month are feared to start a wave of industrial job action soon, the prosecution said.

"South-North Korean reunification should be preceded by the democratic political and economic prosperity and strengthening of the people's solidarity. This is the basis and the shortest cut to reunification," Kim said, calling for any attempt to cause an ideological split among the people to be dealt with sternly. The prosecution said people who "blindly follow North Korea's *chuche* (self-reliance) ideology and who positively sympathize with its reunification policy" were the main targets of the crackdown.

Those responsible for the illegal showing of North Korean-made films on campuses also face stern punishment, it said.

The crackdown began with the arrest of Kim Chae-ung, 23, an economics senior at Hanyang University, and prosecutors have warrants for the arrest of seven other students, six of them student body presidents. The seven are Kwon O-chung of Yonsei University, Yun chin-ho and Yim Chang-chun of Korea University, Chong Yuchin of King Sejong University, Song Kyu-pong of Kyunghee University, Yi chae-chin of Seoul City University and Yi Mae-cha of Seoul Women's University.

As long as North Korean policy is to unify the peninsula under communism and there is no sign of a change, the National Security Law will be used to punish "impure elements" who attempt to gain from recent inter-Korean exchanges, it said. Control of "publications believed to benefit the enemy (North Korea)" will be strengthened and an arrest list of people who "habitually hurl molotov cocktails" will be drawn up.

The number of demonstrations in July-October dropped from 2,352 last year to 1,602 this year but the use of firebombs increased. During the four month period last year, they were used on 172 occasions or 7.3 percent of the protest rallies. This year, the figure rose to 260 or 16.2 percent. Six special investigation teams will operate across Korea, taking responsibility for labor unrest in the regions of Seoul-Inchon, Suwon-Songnam, Masan-Changwon, Pusan-Ulsan, North Kyongsang Province and Chungchong-Cholla Provinces.

Police Detention Without Warrants Criticized

SK0811021990 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 8 Nov 90 p 3

[Text] Police are under fire for detaining three Korea University students, including a candidate for the presidency of the school's student council, for two days without arrest warrants. Five plainclothes officers of the

Seoul Metropolitan Police reportedly hauled away Kim Uk-su, 21, a business administration junior who was campaigning for the election slated for Nov. 15, and two others at an inn near the university Sunday night. They were released from police custody around noon yesterday, 48 hours after they were "illegally" detained.

Police also reportedly raided Kim's house in Ssangmun-dong, northern Seoul, Monday night and confiscated more than 10 books without presenting a warrant of seizure. Later police said Kim and his two colleagues were briefly detained for their "involvement in the illegal showing of North Korean films at the campus recently." Police also said a search was conducted of Kim's house to find seditious books, adding that officers found 13 "subversive" documents and books at Kim's house.

Poll Shows Disapproval of Cabinet System Concept

SK0811035590 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
8 Nov 90 p 1

[Article by reporter Yun Sok-hong]

[Text] President No Tae-u's decision not to push a constitutional revision for the parliamentary cabinet system to settle intraparty feuding, reached during a meeting with Kim Yong-sam, Executive Chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], is being evaluated for the most part as a "good thing."

In a poll conducted jointly by CHOSON ILBO and the Korean Gallup Research Institute on 7 November of 532 men and women over age 20 from across the country (except Cheju Island), 57.4 percent responded "good decision" to the question: "What do you think of the decision made during the Chongwadae meeting not to push for constitutional revision for the parliamentary cabinet system?"

Those who answered negatively, calling it "an erroneous decision" comprised 13.9 percent, while 9.8 said, "I cannot make any comment," and 18.9 percent did not respond.

To the question, "who do you think is responsible for the DLP's intraparty feud?" 31.1 percent, the largest number, pointed to President No Tae-u, while 20.5 percent said "all of the three—President No and Chairmen Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil." Those who said Chairman Kim Yong-sam is responsible totaled 17.5 percent, while 7.6 percent said "all factions within the DLP" are to blame and 1.6 said Co-chairman Kim Chong-pil is responsible. Another 0.3 percent said "Assemblyman Pak Chol-on is responsible" and 14.2 percent did not respond.

On the other hand, 58.8 percent said settlement of DLP's intraparty feud through the Chongwadae meeting is a "good thing," while 13.8 percent called it "erroneous." The predominant view was that the DLP's intraparty feud will continue a long time. Those who believe the

western Seoul yesterday morning and agreed in principle to leave the party, reports said. However, Kim Yong-sam and his confidant, Kim Tong-yong, are trying hard to keep the mavericks from leaving the party. Kim invited the lawmakers to a dinner last night.

Sources said at least at four junior lawmakers, including Reps. So, Kang Sam-chaе and Choe Ki-sung, have signed documents to give up their DLP membership. They are all from urban areas. Also among the dissidents are two veteran former opposition lawmakers, Choe Hyong-u and Pak kwan-yong. They had grudgingly joined the DLP which was created early this year in a merger of the ruling party and two opposition parties, one led by Kim Yong-sam and another by Kim Chong-pil, now co-chairman of the DLP.

Kim Yong-sam controls 55 lawmakers, all members of the now defunct Reunification Democratic Party which he headed before the merger.

Meanwhile, the DLP's Kim Chong-pil faction, the smallest of the three factions of the ruling party, appears to be relatively satisfied with the outcome of the Chongwadae meeting. Kim Chong-pil told reporters that he got a detailed briefing from No Chae-pong, chief secretary to President No, Tuesday night. He said, "All returned to normal. I want to do what I am supposed to do." He would not elaborate.

A lawmaker close to Kim said the agreement between President No and Kim Yong-sam shows that the party platform calling for introduction of a cabinet system still is valid. He said if the people want the cabinet system, the ruling party could move to introduce it. No and Kim Yong-sam Tuesday agreed to avoid pushing the cabinet system "as long as the people are against it."

DLP Seeks To Dissolve Its Private Components

SK0911051290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 Nov 90 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Liberal Party is seeking to dissolve private organizations headed by its senior members as part of efforts to promote party solidarity.

Those groups include the "Wolgyesu-hoe" reportedly founded by Rep. Pak Chol-on, former first state minister for political affairs and a key aide to President No Tae-u, a fraternity of former members of No's old ruling Democratic Justice Party and the "Democratic Alpine Club" which executive chairman Kim Yong-sam founded when he was in the opposition camp.

The move to dissolve the private organizations is being promoted under the initiative of executive chairman Kim who claimed that they are a major stumbling block to party solidarity among the three component factions.

Kim's followers suspect that an organized attack on the executive chairman and his faction was the work of Wolgyesu-hoe and No's old followers in local districts.

Executive chairman Kim won an endorsement from President No during Chongwadae Tuesday night for the dissolution of the private organizations to streamline Kim's leadership.

However, senior members of the private groups raised objections to the party plan, which might lead to another round of intra-party conflict.

Rep. Chong Sun-tok, newly appointed secretary general, told party cadre members of the secretariat during a change of command ceremony yesterday that the party will take disciplinary measures if local branches of the private organizations disturb the party's local chapters.

He suggested that those private organizations be integrated into the party organization instead of being dissolved right now.

Reports have it that some 20 incumbent chairmen of local chapters, most of them followers of Kim Yong-sam, have been challenged by No's followers or associates of Rep. Pak Chol-on.

Floor leader Kim Yun-hwan said that those private organizations and their members in the local community will be subject to harsh punitive steps if their operations conflict with the incumbent chairmen.

An inspection of the party's 224 local chapters has been under way since late last month.

In a related development, four deputy secretaries general tendered their resignation yesterday, following the replacement of secretary general Pak Chun-pyong with Rep. Chong. Pak was held responsible for the leak of a secret memorandum on the parliamentary cabinet system which triggered a serious factional conflict.

Rep. Kang Chae-sop, director of planning and coordination and a protege of Rep. Pak Chol-on, organization bureau chief Rep. An Chan-hui and publicity bureau chief Rep. Kim Chong-kil also followed suit.

Central Bank Report on GNP Cited

SK0911082790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT
9 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 (YONHAP)—The South Korean economy grew at a stabilized annual average rate of 9.7 percent in the 1980s largely due to expanding exports while a boom in the construction and service sectors since the second quarter of 1988 has produced a domestic-oriented growth pattern, a central bank report said on Friday.

Despite the high growth rate, people felt there was a recession in recent years, because of the slowdown in exports and manufacturing, the economic locomotives of the past decade, the Bank of Korea (BOK) report said.

The BOK report said fluctuations in the rate of expansion of the gross national product (GNP) narrowed in the

1980s, giving stability to the economic structure. Standard deviation in GNP dropped from 5.77 in the 1960s to 3.88 in the 1980s in a steady decrease, except for the late 1970s during the second oil shock.

It said stable GNP growth was due to the shrinking portion of the fluctuant primary industry and growing influence of the stable service industry. The primary industry waned from 43.3 percent in the 1960s to 15 percent in the 1980s while the service industry swelled from 30 percent to 39.1 percent.

Standard deviation in private consumption expansion declined from 3.68 percent in the 1960s to 1.89 in the 1980s. New financing sources were developed, investment spending stabilized and data processing and computer programs helped firms to set up rational budget and investment plans and enhanced their ability to cope with economic climate changes, the report said.

It said exports led economic growth in the boom years while domestic demand sustained it during recessions. GNP increases since the second quarter of 1988 were largely fueled by domestic demand, it said.

Burma

UN Envoy Meets Religious Affairs Official

BK0811142690 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 8 Nov 90

[Text] Professor Sadako Ogata, an independent expert from the United Nations Human Rights Commission, and Mr. Jacob Muller, senior official from Geneva-based United Nations Human Rights Commission, called on U Ant Maung, director general of the Religious Affairs Department, at 1100 today at the Office of the Director General of Religious Affairs.

Present at the meeting with the director general of religious affairs were responsible officials from the Department of Religious Affairs. The director general explained supervision and control of various levels of monastic organizations, construction of religious institutes of learning, and the work of the Department of Religious Affairs.

Professor Ogata left the Department of Religious Affairs after the director general answered her questions.

Burmese Placing Hope in UN Official's Visit

BK0911020390 Bangkok THE NATION in English
9 Nov 90 p A2

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Burmese people are hoping that the UN Human Rights Commission fact finding mission currently in there will reveal the true oppressive situation of the country which has been ruled by a military junta for the past two years.

Burmese students and dissidents in an interview yesterday said the people, both inside and outside Burma, have been following UN special envoy Sadako Ogata's activities since her arrival in Rangoon last Saturday. And they are awaiting her return, when she is to report on the human rights record of the country.

"The people (inside and outside Burma) place high hopes on her (Ogata) and wish her to find evidence of human rights violations and SLORC's irregularities during her stay there," said Htun Aung Gyaw, former chairman of the exiled All Burma Students Democratic Front. The SLORC or State Law and Order Restoration Council is the official term of the junta, which came to power after a bloody coup d'etat in September 1988.

But many also doubted if she could gather enough information as the junta leaders have tried to bar her from reaching the general public, free and detained opposition politicians and leaders, said the dissidents, most of whom asked not to be identified for their own safety. "I have very little hope that her report will bring about anything positive because she has been given no chance to meet the right persons including key opposition political leaders," said one of the dissidents.

They said the Burmese had earlier learnt of Ogata's visit and patiently waited for her arrival, which they hoped would bring out in the open the nation-wide human rights abuses committed by the SLORC.

Ogata, a professor at Sophia University in Tokyo, accompanied by an assistant Jacob Muller, had reportedly lodged a complaint with the UN office in Rangoon against the cool treatment she received from the SLORC and its deliberate obstruction of her inquiry. Her initial plan to meet Ang San Suu Kyi was believed have been turned down. Instead both the UN officials were taken on Wednesday to Dagon, where tens of thousands of people were resettled from downtown Rangoon, to see the developments there and several construction projects such as the Ngamooyeik Bailey Bridge.

The dissident also blasted a report in the official WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY which called for compensation for human rights violations by the British and Japanese during their rule of Burma. The article appeared when Ogata was in Rangoon. "The call was nonsense. I feel so ashamed for the publication," said Htun Ang Gyaw. If the Burmese leaders were making the call, he said, then Thailand should make the same demand on Rangoon, which had twice invaded and destroyed Thailand's old capital of Ayudhaya centuries ago.

Citing his own five-year experience in the infamous Insein jail in Rangoon for political activities, Htun Aung Gyaw said reports that its inmates were enjoying good living condition were groundless, and showed that the SLORC was trying to cover up everything by repainting the cells and giving the inmates mattresses and mosquito nets. Ogata has been scheduled to visit the prison.

He said he and other prisoners had to sleep on the floor without any mattresses or blankets, and many of the inmates were often tortured by the wardens.

Fighting To Resume 'Soon' With Shan Rebels

BK0911011790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
9 Nov 90 p 6

[Text] Chiang Mai—Fighting is expected to resume soon between Burmese troops and Shan rebels, according to a prediction by the Third Army Region.

An informed source said Thai military intelligence had detected a strengthening of Burmese government troops and drug warlord Khun Sa's Muang Tai Army [MTA] forces in the Shan States. In anticipation of a flareup, the Third Army Region has rushed ranger reinforcements to Mae Ai District of Chiang Mai and Mae Chan District of Chiang Rai as a precaution.

It was reported the Shan State Army which broke away from the now-defunct Burma Communist Party had decided to join Khun Sa's MTA forces to fight the Rangoon troops.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Singapore

Lee Rules Out Move Into Upgraded Presidency

BK0811070390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0612 GMT 8 Nov 90

[By Peter Mackler]

[Text] Singapore, Nov 8 (AFP)—Outgoing Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has vehemently denied the post of elected president here was being created for him and virtually ruled out a bid for the position for at least nine years.

In an interview Wednesday with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE and the French newspaper LA TRIBUNE DE L'EXPANSION, Mr. Lee said he would not be a candidate in the first polls for the upgraded presidency expected to be adopted this year. He said the four-year term of incumbent Wee Kim Wee was due to expire in October 1993 and the elected successor would serve six years, making the presidency unavailable until at least 1999.

"Theoretically that blocks out nine years. And I may be senile by then," said the 67-year-old Mr. Lee, who has ruled Singapore for 31 years and taken it from being an Asian backwater to a thriving financial centre.

The prime minister, who will step down as government chief on November 28, has long insisted he would not be the first to hold the elected presidency that will have wide supervisory powers.

In the interview he also dismissed speculation that Mr. Wee, nominated by Parliament for a post that is currently ceremonial, could be considered the first "elected" president and clear the way for Mr. Lee to run in 1993.

Mr. Lee said he could not understand all the intense speculation over whether he had designs on the presidency of this island city-state with a multi-racial and multi-cultural population of 2.7 million people. "The press believes what the opposition has said that this is to create a job for me to control all the power," he said. "It's ridiculous. It's preposterous. It's absurd."

The new elected president would have broad veto powers over use of the national reserves, appointments to key civil service and judicial posts, security detentions and other matters. But Mr. Lee, who has led Singapore since six years before it became independent in 1965, insisted that "the presidency has got no real powers except to act as a custodian."

He sidestepped the question whether he would be the second elected president, saying "nine years is so far down the road."

Although he will hand over to First Deputy Premier Goh Chok Tong, Mr. Lee will stay on as a senior minister and

continue to lead the People's Action Party which holds all but one of the 81 elected seats in parliament. But he said at this stage of his career, titles were unimportant.

"Even if I have no powers, no special role, you mean to tell me that I have no influence in Singapore after running the country for 31 years? That's inevitable and maybe that's also for the better, isn't it?"

Praised by supporters as a brilliant and visionary administrator, condemned by critics as an unyielding one-man show, Mr. Lee shrugged off suggestions that his talents might have been better suited to a country larger than Singapore.

"If I were born in China, one out of 1,100 million people, the chances are I would never have got up to the village chief," he said. "And if I did get up to the village chief, I might never have got beyond the provincial town. "So I am grateful where I am, to have been given the opportunity to do what I have done."

Cambodia

PRC Not To Oppose Hun Sen as SNC Chairman

BK0911011990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Nov 90 p A2

[Text] China will not oppose the selection of Prime Minister Hun Sen as vice chairman of the Supreme National Council (SNC), the Cambodian reconciliatory government, Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday. China's attitude would probably help the warring Cambodian factions reach a compromise on resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's position in the SNC, a major issue bogging down the Cambodian peace process.

The sources said Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen made China's position clear to Subin Pinkhayan, his Thai counterpart, during Subin's visit to Beijing last week, saying that China wanted only to see the SNC fully functional with Sihanouk as its chairman. "If the SNC members decide to have Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen as their vice chairman, China would honour the judgement with no conditions," the sources quoted Qian as saying.

The first SNC meeting in Bangkok in September failed to elect Sihanouk as its chairman because the six SNC members from the Phnom Penh side demanded having Hun Sen as vice chairman. The other six SNC seats are divided equally among the three resistance factions. Squabbling over Sihanouk's position prevented the SNC from continuing its functions and threatened to derail the UN-auspiced peace process.

According to the sources, Cambodian resistance leaders are now working to draft a modality of the SNC, with Sihanouk and Hun Sen as chairman and vice chairman respectively, to be used as a proposal text in negotiating with the Phnom Penh government. The resistance will also agree to expand the SNC membership to 14 in order

to give the 14th position to the Phnom Penh side. In return, the resistance factions would demand another vice chairman belonging to their side with the condition that the two vice chairmen would not be granted the right to automatically take over the chairmanship in case Sihanouk was unable to effectively perform the function.

Phnom Penh Meeting Marks October Revolution

*BK0811060790 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0208 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh 7 November (SPK)—A solemn meeting took place in Phnom Penh under the sponsorship of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee to mark the 73d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Present at the meeting, among others, were Chea Soth, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia; and Sim Ka, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the municipal party committee, and chairman of the Cambodia-USSR Friendship Association.

Yevgeniy Bazdyrev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Union to Cambodia, was also on hand.

In his speech, Sim Ka stressed that the struggle waged by the Soviet people 73 years ago ushered in a new historic era of humanity. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution has reduced insecurity in the world and increased the freedom-, justice-, and peace-loving forces.

After appreciating the initiatives of the Soviet Union in preventing war and safeguarding world peace, Sim Ka reaffirmed that the State of Cambodia pledged to strengthen its relations of friendship and solidarity with Vietnam and Laos and, particularly, with the Soviet Union for national independence, peace, sovereignty, and integrity and for the prevention of the genocidal Pol Pot regime's return.

Sim Ka also denounced the maneuvers undertaken by the genocidal Pol Pot clique in the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

In his speech, Yevgeniy Bazdyrev called the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution an important event of the 20th century that has encouraged the struggles for national liberation.

Concerning the Cambodian problem, the Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim expressed satisfaction at the agreements among the Cambodian factions in the process toward national reconciliation. The Soviet people support the resumption of the work of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to facilitate the role of the United Nations in the settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

A similar meeting also took place in Kandal Province on the same day.

Chea Soth Meets SRV War Veterans Delegation

*BK0911041290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a delegation of Vietnamese war veterans led by Comrade Pham Van Hoan, former vice chairman of the cooperation commission of Ho Chi Minh City. The reception took place at the office of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers on the morning of 7 November.

On this occasion, Comrade Chea Soth warmly and most cordially welcomed the 19-member delegation and expressed profound thanks to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, army, and people for providing moral and material assistance to the cause of the Cambodian people's rebirth. Comrade Chea Soth recalled the long-standing relations of solidarity between the two countries since the expulsion of French colonialism and U.S. imperialism and the genocidal Pol Pot clique. He recalled the efforts to nurture the relations of friendship between the two countries and their parties, states, people, and armies so these will be strengthened and last forever. Comrade Chea Soth also pointed out the new development of the State of Cambodia over the past more than 11 years in the political, military, economic, and diplomatic fields. This has contributed to the gradual rebuilding and development of the State of Cambodia. Comrade Chea Soth stressed the maneuvers of the enemies who still attempt to topple the State of Cambodia and slander and break the Cambodia-Vietnam relations of solidarity. The enemies have in particular destroyed efforts to search for a political solution to the Cambodian people by hindering the implementation of the Jakarta joint statement.

Replying, Comrade Pham Van Hoan expressed profound sentiments to Comrade Chea Soth and the State of Cambodia's party and government for creating favorable conditions for the delegation to pay a successful visit to Cambodia.

Finally, Comrade Chea Soth presented souvenirs and a number of utensils to all the delegation's members with a spirit of solidarity and utmost cordiality.

VONADK Says 200 SRV Troops Sent 31 Oct

*BK0511032390 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 4 Nov 90*

[Text] According to a report from our national resistance forces on Stung Treng-Preah Vihear battlefield, on 31 October, the aggressor Hanoi authorities sent 200 fresh troops, in puppet Hun Sen-Heng Samrin army uniforms, from Vietnam by truck through Route 19 to Stung Treng

provincial seat. After stopping for a while, these troops were trucked across the Mekong River via Thalabarivat and Chhep Districts to Preah Vihear provincial seat.

Laos

Rally Marks October Revolution Anniversary

BK0811093290 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 8 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 8 (KPL)—An 800-strong rally meeting was held yesterday at Vientiane theatre here by the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association in collaboration with the Vientiane Municipal Administration to mark the 73rd anniversary of the Socialist October Revolution.

Also present at the meeting as guests of honour were Oudom Khatthi-gna, alternate Politburo member of the party Central Committee; Bouathong, member of the PCC [party Central Committee], president of Lao-Soviet Friendship Association; representatives of the mass organisations; senior officials; Soviet Ambassador to Laos Yuriy Mikheyev; and diplomatic corps here.

As speakers to the meeting, the president of the association and the Soviet ambassador spoke of the Socialist October Revolution and its background, the restructuring in the Soviet Union, its subjective necessity to lead the country from a difficult situation to progress.

Mr. Bouathong also expressed full support for the Soviet Union's foreign policy and said that every possible effort would be made to contribute toward peace, friendship and cooperation in Asia, Southeast Asia and the world over.

Leaders Attend Soviet Revolution Reception

BK0811113190 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 8 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 8 (KPL)—The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Laos, Mr. Yuriy Mikheyev, hosted here last night a reception on the occasion of the 73rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The reception was attended by Mr. Phoun Sipaseut and Mr. Sali Vongkhamsoo, Politburo members of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, ministers and senior Lao officials, diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organisations in Laos.

The reception's guests saw performances of the visiting Ukrainian art troupe.

Vientiane Radio Reports Thai Border Meeting

BK0711155490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 7 Nov 90

[Text] According to reports from Bangkok, yesterday morning, Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign affairs minister of Laos, and Annuai Yotsuk, deputy foreign minister of Thailand, held a joint news briefing before the start of the third meeting of the Lao-Thai border subcommittee, held in Bangkok on 6 and 7 November 1990.

The two deputy foreign ministers highly appraised the efforts made by the two sides in the past to resolve the border problem in the area linking Boten District of Laos' Sayaboury Province and Chat Trakan District of Thailand's Phitsanulok Province. Souban Salitthilat expressed satisfaction and agreed with his Thai counterpart, Annuai Yotsuk, on several issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was in response to an agreement reached by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phommavihan and Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunchawan during their recent meeting in Vientiane.

In the afternoon of the same day, the meeting was officially held between the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao border subcommittees. At the meeting, the Lao side was headed by Aloun Keokittikhoun, deputy chief of the International Organizations Department, and the Thai side by Prakrit Rotchanaphruk, director general of the Legal and Treaty Department. The meeting was the continuation of the meetings in Thailand's Phatthaya city held respectively on 3 March 1989 and in Laos' Vientiane in January 1990.

At the meeting, the two sides reviewed the execution of their work in the past and presented their respective views on the legal aspects of the actual surveys of the disputed area on two occasions. The meeting was conducted in a frank and constructive atmosphere. The two sides reaffirmed their sincere intentions to resolve the border dispute in the area as soon as possible. This is aimed at further developing relations and cooperation in various fields between the two countries in accordance with the joint communique signed between the governments of the two countries in November 1989.

At the news briefing, Deputy Minister Souban Salitthilat reiterated the stand and sincerity of the Lao side in trying to resolve the remaining border problem as soon as possible on the basis of the protocol attached to the French-Siamese Treaty of 23 March 1907 and the outcome of the two actual surveys of the disputed area conducted in April and May 1990.

The meeting of the technical border subcommittee will continue on 7 November 1990.

Monthly Meeting Held 6 Nov With Thai Military

*BK0811162190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] Last Tuesday the monthly meeting for the month of November 1990 between the joint military committees of Laos and Thailand was hosted by the Lao side at Ban Meuang Phe village, Boten District, Sayaboury Province. The Lao side was headed at the meeting by Colonel Thongvan, deputy head of the Lao-Thai joint military committee, and the Thai side by Major General Wirot Wachirawat, head of the Thai-Lao joint military committee. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the local administrations and officials concerned from both sides.

At the meeting, the two sides informed each other of certain events that had occurred along the border so joint efforts could be made to resolve them to strengthen further the time-honored relations between the Lao and Thai peoples.

According to Col. Thongvan, the Lao side proposed to the meeting that local-level joint military committees be formed in each province to resolve conveniently any problems that occur. Col. Thongvan added:

[Begin Thongvan recording] This is the joint meeting for November hosted by the Lao side. The two sides informed each other of recent developments [words indistinct] proposed by the Thai side. (?The two sides) discussed the immediate duties of the joint military committees, which should cover the entire [border] territories of the two countries, not just Sayaboury Province. Another issue was the formation of more joint military committees. We proposed to the Thai side to study this and form committees as the Lao side has done in each locality or province. These local-level joint committees can carry out actual surveys. [end recording]

On the same occasion, Maj. Gen. Wirot Wachirawat, head of the Thai-Lao joint military committee, also gave an interview to our national radio station, saying:

[Begin Wirot recording] We have received excellent cooperation [from the Lao side]. We managed to successfully resolve some issues. Some misunderstandings have now been cleared. If we have such problems [in the future], we can talk about and resolve them. I think these committees should continue to exist. [end recording]

Thai Friendship Association Committee Appointed

*BK0711124090 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 7 Nov 90*

[Text] On 20 October 1990, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a decree on the establishment of the Lao-Thai Friendship Association. The decree is composed of three articles as follows:

With reference to the party's policy on the promotion of foreign relations and a decision reached by the party Central

Committee Political Bureau on the establishment of the Lao-Thai Friendship Association, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issues the following decree:

Article 1. The following persons are appointed committee members of the Lao-Thai Friendship Association:

- 1) Dr. Sikhamtat Mittalai, head of the Department of Universities and Vocational Institutions of the Ministry of Education and Sports, as chairman;
- 2) Mr. Viset Savengsuksa, member of the Supreme People's Assembly, as vice chairman;
- 3) Mr. Phan Douangchit Vongsa, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee, as member and secretary;
- 4) Dr. Soulot Senkhamphon, standing member of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, as member;
- 5) Mrs. Vilaivang Phimmason, editor of the ME-NGING LAO (Lao Women) Magazine, as member;
- 6) Mrs. Dala Kanla-gna, editor of the VANNASIN (literary art) Magazine, as member;
- 7) Mr. (Boua-gneun Ta-phavong) as member.

Article 2. The office of the party Central Committee, the office of the Council of Ministers, the party Central Committee Organizational Board, organizations concerned, and the persons appointed are hereby instructed to acknowledge and to strictly adhere to this decree.

Article 3. This decree is effective the day it is initialed. This decree supersedes other contradictory decrees.

Phoun Sipaseut Meets FAO, IMF Representatives

*BK0811113390 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 8 (KPL)—Mr. Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], received here today Mr. Francis Joseph Mouttpa, new representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Laos, on his assuming of this post.

Mr. Phoun Sipaseut yesterday received Mr. Chidopham, new representative of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Laos, on his taking over of this post.

More Foreign Companies Invest in Vientiane

*BK0711153090 Vientiane KPL in English 0851 GMT
7 Nov 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 7 (KPL)—There are now 18 foreign companies making investments in Vientiane Municipality. These include investments in the form of joint venture with the local state and individual companies in various economic sectors.

The foreign companies are from Thailand, Japan, Macau, Vietnam, and some other countries. Their

investments cover two agricultural projects, six industrial and processing projects, six tailoring and knitting projects, and four service projects.

In the immediate future, the Chinese Guangdong Province will establish its shop in the municipality and will cooperate in setting up a pilot centre for crop plantation and livestock in the effort to produce commodities for domestic consumption and export.

Since the introduction by the government of the open-door policy in 1988, several foreign companies and individual businessmen have visited here to make enquiry and see the possibility for investment.

Philippines

Cardinal Sin Questions Government's Priorities

*HK0811133790 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] Cardinal Sin had expressed support for the passing of a bill for the nonpayment of fraudulent loans. The cardinal is hoping for it to pass into law this year. He also welcomed the suspension of the demolition of squatter shanties, stressing the government should find a long-term solution to the problem of the homeless.

Meanwhile, in his speech to the Rotary Club of Manila, Jaime Cardinal Sin questioned the unreasonable priority of the government. According to him, even the rich are hesitant to pay taxes if they see extravagant spending like the construction of the bulletproof mansion while bridges are collapsing as a result of negligence and lack of funds. The government, he said, should put its priorities in order and should assert it can maintain transparency in all transactions in order to gain the support of all sectors of society.

Cebu Military Ordered To Take 'Precautions'

*HK0711133590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 7 Nov 90*

[By Daday Melgar Cabilin, DYRF, Cebu]

[Text] Brigadier General Triumfo Agustin, the regional commander, directed officers and men under his command to take the necessary measures in order to avoid any ambushes which may be launched by the Sparrow Unit of the New People's Army [NPA]. The regional commander also revealed having heard unconfirmed reports of some Cebu businessmen giving regular support to rebels operating here in the city. Agustin said military personnel should take necessary precautions to avoid what happened to Army Lieutenant Colonel Simeon Felix and Staff Sergeant Rodrigo Navales. Agustin said rebels are now setting up their operation here to divert attention from their operations in Bohol. It was learned Bohol is the training ground for their soldiers in the region. According to our source, rebels in Bohol are now on the run because of constant military

operations. The regional commander said his command is still verifying reports of some businessmen regularly supporting the insurgents here in Cebu.

Eastern Visayas CPP Member Reportedly Captured

*HK0811053390 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0355 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[By Josette Olivera from the Department of National Defense]

[Text] This is an initial report on the capture of a high-ranking CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] official by elements of the Central Capcom [Capital Regional Command] District from Camp Karingal. It was learned that the arrested CPP official was identified as Vicente Martinez, alias Boting, and was captured last night at the Elliptical Road in Quezon City.

Martinez is a regular member of the Central Committee of the CPP in Eastern Visayas and has a 500,000-peso reward on his head. Martinez is expected to be presented to members of the press later today at Fort Bonifacio. He is at present being investigated by Philippine Army intelligence.

Four Suspected NPA Rebels Arrested in Bulacan

*HK0811122390 Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO
in Tagalog 8 Nov 90 p 8*

[By Danilo Ambrocio]

[Text] Four suspected New People's Army [NPA] rebels were arrested at the camp of a reported NPA commander in Malolos, Bulacan during a raid conducted by the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] yesterday.

Captain Francisco Villaroman, chief of the 171st PC Company, identified the arrested members as Hernando de la Cruz y Diamante alias Comrade Frankie, 40 years old; and Leo Cruz y Fernando alias Comrade Bok, 17 years old, both residents of Barangay Bagna, Malolos.

Two other captured members were identified as Edgardo Joson y Borlongan alias Comrade Egay, 15 years old and a resident of Barangay Atlag; and Edgardo Cruz y Temlique alias Comrade Jonjon, 20 years old, single, and a resident of Barangay Babatnin, Malolos.

Diamante and Fernando were reportedly members of the NPA provincial operational command while Joson is an active member of the KAKAMPI [Association of Youths for a Free Philippines] and Temlique, president of KAKAMPI.

Authorities confiscated the following articles from their camp: an AK-47 rifle, a Smith and Wesson .38 revolver, several types of bullets, a fragmentation grenade, two VHF handheld radios, five Bulacan Tactical Maps and maps identifying the locations of municipal offices in Bulacan, and identification cards and mission orders of military personnel whom they had killed.

Also confiscated were several photographs taken at the foot of the Sierra Madre mountain last 23 December 1989, while negotiations between communist rebels and five journalists headed by Bulacan Press Club Director Jun Borlongan for the release of a PC member were taking place.

During the height of the December coup d'etat, rebels took C2C [Constable Second Class] Perfecto Aruiza hostage in Norzagaray last 2 December 1989.

The four other journalists included in the photograph were identified as Joey Munsayac, editor of the LUZON TIMES; Eusebio Cruz, LUZON TIMES staffer; Roy Reyes of the PHILIPPINE STAR; and Cecilio Franista of PEOPLE'S TONIGHT.

The capture of the four rebels brings the total to 67 rebels who have been arrested by military authorities in Bulacan since they began operation "Somewhere" last 13 July.

Meanwhile, Colonel Agerico Kagaoan, chief of the PC-INP security group disclosed yesterday more than 70 names were found to be listed in a telephone book confiscated from Reynaldo Bernardo, suspected second in command and intelligence chief of the Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB), operations group of the NPA in Manila.

Kagaoan said that included in Bernardo's telephone book were names of several prominent people in business and government. The most prominent was an undersecretary of a government department. He refused to name the official.

Bernardo was captured by joint forces of the military and police last Monday at the corner of Timog and Epifanio de los Santos Avenue (EDSA).

Kagaoan further added that Bernardo denied his being second in command and intelligence officer of the ABB but admitted to being a political officer of the youth-student sector of the National Organization Commission of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]. He was transferred to Camp Crame last Monday night.

'Influx' of NPA Rebels Arrive in Metro Manila

HK0811094790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 8 Nov 90

[By Eloi Aquino]

[Text] Philippine Army Chief Major General Guillermo Flores today disclosed there is an influx of New People's Army [NPA] members from various provinces to Metro Manila in order to strengthen their operation here. Flores said there are now 1,000 leaders and members of the communist rebels who are in Metro Manila. This was based on the disclosure by Vicente Martinez, member of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA's Central Committee who was captured at the Elliptical Circle in Quezon City yesterday afternoon. Flores explained that the weakening of the rebels' operation in

the provinces may have caused their influx to Metro Manila. He said the rebels want to shift their attention and strengthen their operations in the cities, particularly in Metro Manila. He said a scheduled command conference by the party will be held in Metro Manila to introduce the new party officers to members. It was also disclosed that the problems concerning the national strike which had angered the public will be discussed during the rebels' conference. It was learned the rebels are planning to intensify their terrorist activities in Metro Manila to disrupt the third round of U.S. bases talks:

[Begin Flores recording in English] The total number of communist rebels including the top leaders and members in the lower rank is more than 1,000. That includes already those who are based here in Metro Manila. [end recording]

Eight Communist Rebels Arrested in Bataan

HK0811020190 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 8 Nov 90

[Text] Eight suspected New People's Army [NPA] members, two of them holding high positions, were arrested by Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police [PC-INP] agents in rebel safehouses in barangay Dona Francisca, Balanga, Bataan. PC-INP commander Lieutenant Colonel Enrique Galang identified one of the arrested as Manolito Gaor, alias Comrade Bogs, of Morong, Bataan. Gaor ranks third in the Communist Party of the Philippines provincial committee and is political officer of the NPA operational command. Another leader is Gilbert Dominguez, alias Comrade Magsa, fourth in command. According to Galang, there is a 100,000-peso reward for Gaor's capture, and an 80,000-peso reward for Dominguez.

Soldiers Wounded in Ambush in Camarines Norte

HK0811104190 Quezon City DZBB Radyo Bisig Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 8 Nov 90

[Text] Two Philippine Navy soldiers were seriously wounded while four others were reported missing after they were ambushed by communist rebels in the town of Basud, Camarines Norte.

The military identified the wounded as Ensign Luciano Tiong and Reynaldo Villegas who are based in Sangley Point, Cavite. The identities of the missing soldiers were not reported but they were believed to have been taken by the rebels.

According to the report, the soldiers were on board a truck when they were ambushed by 30 armed New People's Army [NPA] rebels at 1530 in the afternoon.

Aquino Signs Toxic Control Act Bill Into Law

*HK0811121990 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] President Aquino has signed into law a bill imposing heavy punishment on any group or individual bringing into the country toxic substances, including nuclear wastes. In a simple ceremony she signed Republic Act 6969, better known as the Toxic, Hazardous, and Nuclear Wastes Control Act. Mrs. Aquino also praised Congress for approving the bill in response to measures to safeguard our environment. Under this act, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources will be authorized to monitor all chemicals made in the Philippines and used by manufacturing firms. This is to ensure they are not detrimental to either the environment or the people's health.

Thailand**Supreme Commander Pleased With Reshuffle Plan**

*BK0811142490 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1200 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Interview with Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong by unidentified reporters on 8 November at Bangkok's Don Muang Airport—recorded]

[Text] [Sunthon] We are pleased with his [reshuffle] plan.

[Reporter] He said the reshuffle will be made after his trip. Is the military still happy with it?

[Sunthon] He has already confirmed his plan. We must give him some time.

[Reporter] Will the reshuffle be announced immediately once he is back, or will it have to wait for some time?

[Sunthon] It should be immediately carried out because the prime minister already has a list with him.

[Reporter] Do you mean that he is taking the list with him on the trip to Japan?

[Sunthon] Yes.

[Reporter] Will the reshuffle be announced right away once the prime minister has returned?

[Sunthon] No, not until it has already been presented to the king for acknowledgement.

[Reporter] The army chief is joining the prime minister on the trip, isn't he?

[Sunthon] Yes.

[Reporter indistinct]

[Sunthon] We won't poke our noses in unless he shows the list to us.

[Reporter] With changes made in accordance with the military request, do you anticipate any more problems?

[Sunthon] It is difficult to predict. Anyway, this has eased the tension now.

Sunthon To Press Charges Against Chaloe

*BK0911011590 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 Nov 90 p A1*

[Excerpt] Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong yesterday pledged to take legal action against controversial PM's [Prime Minister] Office Minister Chaloe Yubamrung over the seized mobile radio station which the military said was eavesdropping on military radio communications.

"We (the military) have done all we can and the controversy will be judged in the court. We also respect the law," Sunthon said.

Chaloe on Sunday challenged Sunthon to stop verbal accusations and bring the case to the court.

The supreme commander said he has instructed military legal advisers to file complaints against Chaloe, who oversees the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand (MCOT) that owned the seized radio station.

The controversial mobile station was moved to a temple in Bangkok's Nong Khaem district for an unknown mission after former military chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut resigned as deputy prime minister and defence minister in June. [passage omitted]

Chaloe Confirms Not Joining New Cabinet

*BK0911072990 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 9 Oct 90*

[Text] Police Captain Chaloe Yubamrung, the minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, spoke to newsmen at noon today at Government House. Chaloe said the statement by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan that he would make a cabinet reshuffle after returning from his visit to Japan and China and that the new cabinet would not include the Muanchon Party leader was accurate. He said he had informed the prime minister earlier that the prime minister had the authority to consider a cabinet reshuffle as he saw suitable and that he had no objection to whatever the prime minister might consider suitable.

Papers on Military Losing Faith in Chatchai

BK0811155190

[Editorial Report] Four Thai language dailies—BAN MUANG, EKKALAK, THAI RAT, and SIAM RAT—on 8 November carry editorials and comment on the current political controversy between the supreme commander and the minister in charge of the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand [MCOT]. The controversy originated from their row over the MCOT mobile radio truck seized by the military for alleged eavesdropping on military communications.

BAN MUANG's editorial on page two, entitled "The People Know the Game," expresses disdain and boredom over the silly quarrel between the two state

agencies, which are both under the same boss—the prime minister. The editorial takes the prime minister to task for not settling the issue once and for all when it broke out several months ago. "Maybe he thought this was a low-level problem that could be settled by the officials concerned. Maybe the prime minister looked at the conflict as something from which his political strategy could benefit, including the tactic of divide and rule under the full democratic freedom the prime minister kept boasting about," the editorial says.

The paper says the prime minister's last-minute decision to have the mobile radio unit transferred to Government House was only intended to cool down the tension. The truck, meanwhile, remained with the Supreme Command "for repair." Under such a confusing development, the people want to know which of the two agencies is to blame for all that has happened. The paper says: "Instead of listening to the two parties exchanging their theories, the people want to hear an explanation from the government, or the prime minister, who is in charge of both MCOT and the Defense Ministry. The people want to hear the truth and not watch a game."

EKKALAK's editorial on page four, entitled: "An Option for the Prime Minister," refers to the commentary of military radio on 6 November that talks about the honor and dignity of soldiers being trampled, and says "this made it difficult to guess what the next step from the military would be." The situation will remain unstable unless a compromise is reached or a settlement brought about properly. The editorial also refers to the statement by the army commander-in-chief voicing full support for the stand adopted by the supreme commander regarding the controversy, and his calling on the prime minister to settle the problem for the military in a proper manner, as its honor and dignity is involved now.

"We would like to suggest that the prime minister, who is scheduled to leave for Japan today, make full use of the 10 days abroad thinking it over and over in order to find a good solution to this political problem. He must settle the problem once and for all without putting anyone's dignity at stake. The current problem is much more serious than the previous ones he faced. We also hope the prime minister will choose an option that enables our democratic system to survive," the paper says.

In his page five column in THAI RAT, entitled "The Military Institution and Politics," columnist Pleo Singoen also takes the prime minister to task for allowing the incident to develop into a source of political tension. When the person in charge cannot take control of the situation, it is normal to expect tension to build up and confusion to follow. He also expresses the view that the issue of the mobile radio unit is trivial and involves only the bureaucracy. The issue has been blown up into a political row since Minister Chaloem challenged the supreme commander over television concerning the jurisdiction of the radio unit, and even took advantage of the program to insult the supreme commander.

"At this point, we cannot blame either General Sunthon nor Minister Chaloem for the mistake. It is rather their boss, that is, General Chatchai Chunhawan, who made the mistake through negligence in carrying out his duties," the columnist says. He says: we have now come through a period in which national problems are settled through the use of force. We do not expect the military to resort to might in order to avenge the government. Something like this should not happen in our country now. "Now that the soldiers have not taken up their weapons to settle accounts with the politicians over verbal insults, what then will Gen. Chatchai choose to do for the military in compensation for the damages done to it?" the columnist asks.

SIAM RAT's column on page two by "Banthat Thong," entitled "Losing Faith but Still Supporting the Government," reviews banner headlines of newspapers on 7 November and notes that "the clear political skies have turned cloudy immediately." If this—the soldiers declaring that they are losing faith in the government—is what it has been in the past, we can expect nothing other than the end of the government. Therefore, it is up to the government to decide whether it cares about support from the military.

The columnist comments that although the military may lose its faith in the government, it still has the duty to support the government under the Constitution. The soldiers, meanwhile, may respect their freedom of choice by not voting for the government in the future elections. Playing down the incident, the columnist says in conclusion: "In addition to my belief that the present army commander is a democratic soldier, I also believe that he had already informed Prime Minister Gen. Chatchai Chunhawan of his statement in advance, as they have a regular breakfast meeting every Wednesday. He could have told the prime minister in person had he sensed that the soldiers are losing faith in the prime minister. It is possible that the playing up of the news was meant as a warning to the minister in question, whose hobby has been that of causing trouble to the prime minister through his big mouth," the columnist says.

CCC Panel To Investigate MOT Directors

BK0911012190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
9 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] The Counter-Corruption Commission [CCC] yesterday announced it will investigate the Mass Communications Organisation of Thailand's [MOT] board of directors for allegedly protecting the agency chief in a controversial advertisement deal.

The CCC decision is seen as another major political blow to Minister Chaloem Yubamrung, who is also MOT chairman, after Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan announced yesterday he is dismissing him from the coalition when he reshuffles his Cabinet on his return from abroad mid-November.

CCC spokesman Pricha Suwannathat said a majority of the commission supported investigating the MOT board because they suspect the board might not have performed its duty honestly in clearing MOT chief Rachan Husayn of the Little Duck scandal.

The MOT board had cleared Mr Rachan of any wrongdoing despite the CCC ruling that the executive should be liable to criminal, civil and disciplinary action in terminating an advertisement deal with Little Duck Co, which allegedly caused the state enterprise to lose more than 200 million baht in possible revenue.

The CCC, which last week reaffirmed its finding in the case, voted yesterday to investigate the MOT board on the grounds its decision to clear Mr Rachan, despite the CCC's stand, might have been to defend Mr Rachan dishonestly.

Mr Pricha said the CCC will appoint a committee to investigate the board and it will leave it for the committee to decide which board members should be questioned.

Postponement Termed 'Blessing in Disguise'

*BK0911022990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
8 Nov 90 p 5*

[Commentary by Nattaya Chetchotirot and Banyat Thatsaniyawet: "Postponement Allows Time To Prepare for Thai-VN [Vietnamese] Summit"]

[Text] The decision by Vietnamese Premier Do Muoi to postpone his summit meeting with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan until the beginning of next year, may prove a blessing in disguise as it will allow both sides to become better prepared for the crucial meeting.

A number of veteran foreign affairs observers noted that the hastily-arranged meeting between the two leaders could make the summit lack substance if it were held toward the end of this month, as had earlier been expected.

Vietnam has been pushing for a Joint Economic Commission for sometime, but Thailand has been cautious in rushing to an agreement despite Prime Minister Chatchai's much publicised Indochina "battlefield to marketplace" policy.

When Gen Chatchai first came to power, he said he would visit Vietnam after Vietnamese troops withdrew from Cambodia. Since the withdrawal, Thailand has been cautious about such a meeting.

Originally, sources said, Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan had planned to visit Hanoi early next year to pave way for the prime minister's visit in April. Last Monday, however, during his meeting with Gen Chatchai, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach proposed a summit meeting between Gen Chatchai and Mr Do Muoi.

The prime minister suggested instead that the two meet in a third country, hinting that Tokyo could be a suitable venue. But later in the evening during dinner at a Bangkok hotel, Gen Chatchai agreed to the summit and suggested that Mr Do Muoi come to Bangkok sometime between November 15 and 30.

In response to Gen Chatchai's decision, the Foreign Ministry last Thursday submitted two draft copies of the Thai-China joint committee on economic cooperation and a copy of the Thai-Lao agreement for the promotion and protection of investments for Vietnamese officials to study.

With relatively little time to prepare for such a meeting, informed sources said the summit would have been portrayed more as a confidence-building meeting centring on "atmospherics," although indicating the two countries were prepared to forge better ties despite the unresolved Cambodian conflict.

Chairman of the prime minister's policy advisers Phansak Winyarat told the BANGKOK POST, however, that the decision to agree to the meeting was not made "on impulse." Mr Phansak said the Foreign Ministry was preparing the groundwork for the meeting.

The prime minister's adviser said the decision to meet the Vietnamese leader was in tandem with the flurry of diplomatic activity, noting that China and Vietnam recently held a top-level party meeting in Beijing on the Cambodian conflict, and that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had recently visited the United States.

Indonesian President Suharto is also scheduled to meet Mr Do Muoi in Hanoi sometime at the end of this month. Mr Phansak said the reason for Mr Do Muoi's postponement was because of the upcoming Vietnamese National Assembly.

One foreign affairs observer questioned whether Vietnam's decision to postpone the summit meeting was the result of a decision to wait and see what transpired politically in Bangkok during the next couple of months.

Another observer believed Vietnam needed the summit in order to show the international community that despite the unresolved Cambodian conflict, Hanoi and Bangkok were prepared to hold the meeting and establish a joint economic cooperation committee—a committee which Thailand has also established with friendly neighbours such as China and Laos.

The observer noted that the meeting would also be beneficial to Prime Minister Chatchai, coming at a time when he faces internal political pressures and problems to reshuffle his Cabinet.

There is general agreement, however, that the summit should proceed and if it does, it should not be all fluff with utterances of polite diplomacy, but should be used as an opportunity for both leaders to confer on how to overcome obstacles to full normalisation.

The summit should be used as a top-level means of working out a broad plan to effect concrete steps toward closer and mutually-beneficial economic and trade ties. More importantly, the summit should produce at least a substantive agreement aimed at building trust between both countries, the observers added.

Despite Gen Chatchai's battlefield to marketplace policy announcement, there has really been very little progress in implementing it. Following the announcement, an Indochina trade committee headed by the commerce minister was set up, sources said. But since the formation of that committee, no practical results have emerged.

Apart from creating a more conducive political atmosphere between Thailand, Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime, the Thai Government has not been able to do much as far as forging closer economic and trade ties with Vietnam. It has been the limited number of private firms, through their own connections, that have forged ahead.

There are a number of reasons, apart from the Cambodian conflict, which have not enabled the Government to move forward in boosting substantive ties with Vietnam. According to informed sources the Government lacked sufficient information about Thai firms operating in Vietnam.

"The problem is that the Thai private sector is reluctant to divulge information to the Government fearing that such information would indirectly benefit their competitors. Therefore they don't see the necessity of sharing such information," one source said.

Analysts believe that the Thai Government should use the opportunity provided by the summit to discuss long-standing problems between the two countries such as existing fishing and investment problems.

These analysts noted that despite talks by former foreign minister Sitthi Sawestsila and former deputy prime minister Phichai Rattakun on this issue, there had been little progress on joint cooperation in this area.

Sources said that while Thai firms were prepared to invest in fishing in Vietnam in a big way, Vietnam still lacked sufficient infrastructure to support such an industry and preferred to start cooperation on a smaller scale.

There is also the perception that Vietnam was content on making money from Thailand by charging 1,000 US dollars per person for the release of each Thai fisherman caught fishing illegally in Vietnamese waters.

Vietnamese officials have said, however, that in the past Thai firms had been allowed to fish in Vietnamese waters but had violated the contracts by sending in more boats than specified in the respective agreements.

Another problem area concerned letters of credit. Thai firms have complained that even though an agreement is

reached, Vietnam at times asks that there be a three-month postponement before they issue a letter of credit. This affects Thai businesses as their goods have to be stored for months before being released.

Some government sources said Thailand should take the opportunity and raise the problem of Vietnamese rice exports, which this past year has had an impact on Thai sales. The sources said Vietnamese sales of five per cent and 25 per cent white rice had resulted in a sales loss for Thailand of about one million tons.

The sources said Vietnam has sold its rice for about US\$40 per ton less than Thai rice, adding that there was no need to post such a low price because Vietnam itself lost out on more income. The sources said Minister Thach himself agreed that Vietnam sold its rice at too low a price and that it should have earned \$40 million more for its rice.

Despite the current problems, observers noted the postponement would allow both sides to think seriously about what concrete steps can be achieved when they meet to forge better economic ties.

On Thailand's part, it is believed that the country has not yet been able to obtain the trust of the Vietnamese by simply relying on trade. For confidence and trust to emerge there must be development on both political and economic levels.

Mr Phansak noted that "no matter how the Cambodian script is written," a crucial factor would be the "confidence building measures" needed between Thailand and Vietnam. Analysts noted that those who have been involved in business in Vietnam were only there for a quick profit. This, they said, did not create a favourable impression with the Vietnamese, or Laotians for that matter.

Those involved in business with Thailand's Indochinese partners have not, or are not, in a position to help build up the economic infrastructure of that country so as to share long-term economic benefits.

What is needed is for the Thai Government to be involved in credit extensions to Thai businesses that would assist them in long-term investments in Indochina, similar to what Japan and South Korea does.

Thailand has been too accustomed to trading with major and wealthier partners such as the United States and Japan and has not yet learned how to trade with its poorer neighbours in a way that would avoid distrust, the analyst added.

"To heal the wounds of the past takes time," the analyst said, adding that the Chatchai-Do Muoi meeting would provide a good chance to build up confidence that would eventually lead to a longlasting, trustworthy and mutually beneficial relationship.

Editorial Discusses Thai Role in Cambodia Issue*BK0811151990 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 Nov 90
p 8***[Editorial: "Thailand and the Cambodian Problem"]****[Text]** According to news reports, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan will visit China after attending the coronation ceremony of Emperor Akihito in Japan next week.

It should be noted that Chatchai's planned visit to Beijing comes shortly after the visit to China by Thailand's Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan. Subin has just completed his visit last week during which he met with Chinese leaders in Beijing.

Upon returning to Bangkok, the foreign minister announced that the Thai Government will support China's call, which was expressed to him by Chinese Premier Li Peng, for Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian resistance faction, to become chairman of Cambodia's Supreme National Council [SNC], which has been set up in accordance with the United Nations' peace proposal.

It is believed that the Cambodia issue will be further discussed by Chatchai and Chinese leaders when they meet in Beijing.

The Cambodian problem is a tiresome matter, for no compromise has been reached among the four warring Cambodian factions, who must take responsibility for administering their own country. On the contrary, they have continued launching accusations against each other, although the framework for a peace settlement in Cambodia has become clearer than before.

The Phnom Penh faction and the tripartite Cambodian resistance faction have so far been unable to compromise on only one point: Who will be chairman of the SNC and how many members of the SNC should there be? The resistance group wants Sihanouk to be chairman of the SNC with the total number of SNC members not exceeding 12, while the Phnom Penh side says it will accept Sihanouk as SNC chairman only if Hun Sen becomes vice chairman of the SNC, or the Phnom Penh side is given one more seat on the national ruling body.

Due to the setback caused by such conflict among the Cambodian factions, and in order to settle the Cambodian problem and establish peace in this region, the external pressures to force the Cambodians to become more compromising among themselves are therefore necessary. The most suitable external party in the eyes of the international community is none other than Thailand.

The visit to China by Prime Minister Chatchai will take place before the announced first visit to Thailand by Vietnamese Premier Do Muoi around the end of this month. The role of the Thai prime minister is, therefore, becoming very important in carrying out diplomatic activities that would, through consultative talks with

China and Vietnam, bring together the two countries, who are supporters of the opposite Cambodian factions, to further meet with each other and reach an agreement on the Cambodian issue in the future.

Easing of Cigarette Controls 'Firmly' Rejected*BK0911034790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
8 Nov 90 pp 17, 28***[Text]** Geneva—Thailand will agree to import US cigarettes on certain conditions. But it still firmly rejects the US call for an easing of the clamp on cigarette advertising linked with sport, and for tariffs to be reduced on the imported product.

The concession, along with the Thai statement made as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade's Council of Representatives adopted a GATT panel ruling on the cigarette dispute yesterday morning, were to preempt Washington's attempt to retaliate against Thailand under Section 301 of its Trade Act.

The US Trade Representative has set November 25 as the deadline to announce action against Thailand as requested by its cigarette industry. But the compromise proposed by Thailand at the upcoming negotiations in Geneva will show Thai efforts to comply with the GATT ruling.

Thai and American officials are to hold talks in Geneva today to resolve the remaining problems.

Permanent Secretary for Commerce Phatchara Itsarasena said Thailand will agree to the provision of "bonded warehouses" for storage of imported cigarettes. The excise tax will not be collected until the imported products go from the bonded warehouse to the market. Thailand will also allow a nine-month period for the process of labelling health warnings in Thai on cigarette packages.

Mr Phatchara said the proposal to give the US a reprieve has already been submitted to the Consumer Protection Board.

Originally Thailand gave the US three months to comply with consumer protection practices that imported cigarettes must carry health hazard warnings in Thai as part of the Government's public health policy considerations.

American cigarettes for sale in Thailand will be required to carry one of the six variations of health warning messages. Under the new concession, the US will be allowed a period of nine months, instead of three, to market products with one version of warning before they are withdrawn from the shelves and replaced with packages that carry a different warning, in rotation.

"These are matters we ought to concede otherwise it could be interpreted as an intention to block the imports, which the US may use as a pretext for retaliatory action," Mr Patchara said, adding there are many other measures to curb consumption.

On import tariffs and excise tax, Thailand will stand its ground on "national treatment" legality.

The US has asked Thailand to lower the 30 percent import duty and 55 percent excise tax based on the retail price, which it maintains is too high.

Mr Phattchara said it is impossible for Thailand to compromise on this issue because Thai cigarettes face the same rule.

Another point Thailand is firm on is the US call for point-of-sales promotion, which amounts to advertising prohibited under Thai law, he said.

Laos Seeks New Survey of Disputed Border Area

*BK0811020590 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 Nov 90 p A2*

[Text] Laos has proposed that the Thai-Lao Technical Subcommittee make another joint geographical survey next month on an unresolved border area, a Lao representative Aloun Keokittikhoun, said yesterday.

The Thai-Lao technical subcommittee ended its two-day meeting yesterday. The meeting discussed and compared their geographical findings of the disputed area between Chat Trakan district of Phitsanulok province and Muang Boten in Laos' Sayaboury province.

The latest surveys, carried out according to the 1907 Franco-Siamese Treaty and relevant documents and maps, were made in April and May last year.

Aloun Keokittikun, Lao deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's International Organization Department, said the new aerial and land surveys were needed in order to collect "some" missing information. Aloun said the previous surveys were carried out during the dry season making it near impossible to make out the clear waterways which each side claimed as the boundary because the water had dried up.

A tentative agreement was reached that the next survey be conducted in the same area on Dec 12 when the level of the waters was high enough to be identified.

Thais argue that the Huang Nga waterway leading to Phu (hill) Khao Miang should form the border in that area while that Lao insist on the Huang Paman waterway leading to Phu Soi Dao which runs deep into Thai territory.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Amnuai Yotsuk and his Lao counterpart Souban Salitthilat yesterday signed and exchanged the ratification note of an agreement on investment promotion and protection.

Commerce Minister Speaks on ASEAN Cooperation

*BK0811021990 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 Nov 90 p A3*

[Text] ASEAN member countries have agreed to make cement, fertilizer and pulp as free-circulating goods with either zero tariff or common rates of low tariff, Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on said.

He said that greater intra-ASEAN trade and market integration would help to increase the region's future competitiveness and bargaining position against other trade groups.

"ASEAN regional cooperation is no longer a choice, it is a must, the minister said at a gathering of business people at last night's dinner speech organized by the Federation of Thai Industries and Old England Students Association.

Amaret pledged to support world trade liberalization and commitment to the Uruguay Round of negotiations to a successful conclusion. "We shall be living up to our commitments in the multilateral forum. Of course, we would expect other countries to open up their markets to the same degree as they expect us to open ours," he asserted.

He added that Thailand needs to improve its legal instruments both for trade promotion and development and for legitimate safeguards against unfair trade practices and trade harassment by other countries.

By this Amaret referred to sudden protective measures against Thai exports such as the Section 301 of the US Trade Act, the EC 1992 Single Market and the highly protective rice market in Japan. While Thailand hopes that the Uruguay Round may come out with substantial reductions on protectionism, the current standoffs in Geneva, however, make the prospect dim.

He noted that the uncertainty affecting the Uruguay Round's agricultural trade negotiation, domestic and export subsidies on farm products by EC and US are unlikely to be substantially reduced.

"If no major accord is reached in Brussels in December on the crucial issues of farm subsidies, we may see a price war which would further depress the price level on farm produces," he warned.

Amaret said the government would continue to alleviate the problems of the local agricultural trade to boost the welfare of farmers but Thailand does not want to fall into the "bottomless" pit like the EC, US and Japan where excessive subsidies have created massive distortions in the market place.

"We must be very careful in confining our efforts to structural deficiency remedy and not to give birth to Frankenstein monsters such as the rice, sugar and tobacco lobbies in the advanced countries," he said.

He said the Ministry of Commerce would try to encourage research and development and technological innovation by giving appropriate protection to intellectual property rights irrespective of their origin.

In the next two decades, he said Thailand would need to transfer 60 per cent of its labour force from agriculture to other sectors and the service industry looks like the best candidate to absorb the huge labour pool.

Vietnam

Proposed Vietnamese Leadership Changes Reported

*AU0911150090 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Changes are being prepared in the greatest secrecy in the highest state and party positions in Vietnam. TANJUG has learned this from reliable diplomatic sources in Bangkok. Vo Chi Cong, state president, will be replaced by the war hero, the legendary General Vo Nguyen Giap, now one of the four deputy premiers. Nguyen Van Linh, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, will be replaced by premier Do Muoi. It has not yet been decided who will replace the premier, but two candidates have been mentioned, Phan Van Khai, chairman of the planning commission, and Nguyen Co Thach, vice premier and minister for foreign affairs.

Ceremony in Vientiane for Joint Border Pact

*BK0811132190 Hanoi VNA in English 0656 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov.8—Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan and Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet exchanged in Vientiane on Tuesday [6 November] ratification instruments of the agreement on the national border statute between Laos and Vietnam.

The agreement was signed in Ho Chi Minh City on March 1990 and has been ratified by the Vietnamese State Council president and the Lao acting president.

Continued Cross-Border Smuggling Reported

*BK0811104590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 05 Nov 90*

[Text] At present, illegal cross-border trading and import-export activities are still proceeding in a very complicated manner. The customs forces have discovered and dealt with several cases, confiscating more than one million U.S. dollars, 110,000 yen, and six billion Vietnamese dong. In Lang Son alone, 154 metric tons of nonferrous metals, mostly copper, and other goods worth 600 million dong were confiscated.

However, the amount of illegally imported goods is still very large. According to the Ministry of Commerce's

assessment, the seized nonferrous metals represented only one-tenth of the contraband.

At the southwestern border, the most common smuggled goods are cigarettes, beer, soft drinks, motorcycles, and electronic products. The people engaged in this trade, aside from some private traders, cadres, and students, also include a number of state-operated and collective economic organizations, public organs, and mass organizations. Some organizations have engaged in smuggling by masquerading as import-export agents for Cambodia.

Along the northern border, Lang Son Province still leads in the amount of contraband. Most of the people involved here are private traders. Several state-run economic organizations and government agencies also take part in the trade, albeit not in an official capacity. What they do is buy smuggled goods from private traders or engage in cross-border import-export activity through private traders.

Worth noting is that although the chairman of the Council of Ministers has issued a directive banning cross-border export of some items, including nonferrous metals and rubber, the trading of these goods has not yet diminished.

Chartered Ship Detained in Overseas Port

*BK081111390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] In its 2 November issue, NHAN DAN carried an article by Kieu Linh raising the question: Who is responsible for the loss of the freighter Bach Dang 22?

The article said: In mid-May 1990, through the introduction of Mr. Luu Kim Van, deputy general manager of the Union of Marketing Cooperatives of Ho Chi Minh City, the Combined River-Sea Transportation Enterprise of the Ministry of Communications, Transportation, Posts and Telegraph signed a contract with a Hong Kong company named (Pentas) to charter the freighter Bach Dang 22 for one month at the price of 1,200 dollars per day.

On 25 May, the freighter left Saigon Port to transport goods to Hong Kong. As of now, more than five months have elapsed but the ship has not yet returned, despite the fact that the leasing term expired long ago. So, where is the Bach Dang 22 now?

On 22 June the captain of the ship sent the enterprise a telegram saying that Bach Dang 22 had been held at an overseas port since 8 June on charges of transporting illegal goods. To secure the release of Bach Dang 22, on the one hand, the Combined River-Sea Transportation Enterprise asked the owner of (Pentas) Company to return the ship; on the other hand, enterprise General Director Nguyen Quoc Thuan himself went overseas to solve the problem. The general director and his three-man party were detained shortly after their arrival by the country holding the freighter because they did not carry

passports. They were not allowed to leave for home until 15 August after paying a fine. Of course, General Director Nguyen Quoc Thuan's trip overseas did not help secure the release of Bach Dang 22. The freighter is still being held, and what is the fate of its 23 crew members? Nobody knows.

Who is responsible for the detention of Bach Dang 22 and other incidents related to this case? Opinion at the Combined River-Sea Transportation Enterprise requests that the Ministry of Communications, Transportation, Posts and Telegraph urgently clarify this matter and quickly adopt positive measures to secure the early repatriation of Bach Dang's 23 crew members. At the same time, it must take appropriate punitive action against the wrongdoers.

Ministry Investigates Thefts at Military Depot

*BK0811150390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] Recently, the Voice of Vietnam Radio and NHAN DAN carried reports on serious thefts of state property, which caused losses of tens of billions of dong, and on other law-breaking activities at the Long Binh General Depot. To shed light on these problems, the Ministry of National Defense, which is the organ in charge of the depot's management, has conducted an inspection to check on compliance with the law in the management, exploitation, and use of land, houses, and other structures in the area. The management, maintenance, use, trading, liquidation, and handling of materials; the management of household registration, dwelling houses, and land; the maintenance of public order and security; and compliance with the law, orders, and regulations in each state organ and army unit also came under scrutiny. The ministry also looked into other matters worth examining.

The inspectors are expected to bring to light law-breaking activities, pinpoint the responsibility of each organ, unit, and individual that has committed wrongdoing, and apply corrective measures or suggest punitive action. At the same time, they may suggest measures to improve the management, exploitation, and use of materials and equipment in the general depot area according to a strict and effective system so as to put an end to all law-breaking activities and to contribute to the local authorities' efforts to strengthen the maintenance of public order and security in the area.

Joint Oil Enterprise Fulfills Production Target

*BK0811110190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 7 Nov 90*

[Text] The Vietnam-Soviet Oil and Gas Exploitation Enterprise has satisfactorily resolved various obstacles by applying advanced technological innovations, thereby being able to maintain smooth production operation and improve the quality of crude oil.

Over the past 10 months, the enterprise has exploited almost 2.2 million tonnes of crude oil, exceeding the planned norm by seven percent. The enterprise has also exported almost 2.1 million tonnes of high quality "commercial oil." At present, the enterprise exploits about 8,600 tonnes of crude oil a day. It is striving to fulfill, in early December, the target of 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil for the 1990 plan and produce the five-millionth ton of oil for the 1986-90 plan.

New Regulations on Oil Trading Announced

*BK0811153290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 7 Nov 90*

[Text] On 6 November the Central Market Management Department issued a communique announcing that, in implementing the directive of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on gasoline and oil management and economization, from now on only the state-operated trade sector and its agents, marketing cooperatives, organizations, and individuals licensed by the state may engage in gasoline and oil trading. Those organizations and individuals who engage in gasoline and oil trading without a license will be liable to a fine triple the value of their merchandise and will have their means of business and transportation confiscated. All thefts of state-owned gasoline and oil and their illegal cross-border export will be punishable, in strict accordance with the law. The state will fully satisfy society's reasonable demands for gasoline and oil.

Exports to USSR Increase 48 Percent in 1990

*BK0811125390 Hanoi VNA in English 0657 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 8—In the first nine months of this year, Vietnam's volume of exports to the Soviet Union increased by 48 percent over the same period last year.

Tea, canned fruits, alcoholic drinks, fibre and garments exported to the Soviet Union were estimated at from 1 to 3.9 million rubles. Provinces in Southern Vietnam delivered to the Soviet Union 4,660,000 garments and 4,515,000 pairs of shoe-uppers, whereas the VINA-FOOD Company alone in April-May shipped 96,000 tons of rice to the Soviet Union and plans to export 200,000 more tons to the Soviet Union from now to the end of the year.

Last year Vietnam met 22.8 percent of the Soviet Union's demand for rubber, 9.4 percent for coffee and 90 percent for capsicum.

In the 1991-95 period, Vietnam will import ferrous metals, iron, steel, aluminium, fertilizer, cars and tractors from the Soviet Union.

Papers Mark October Revolution, Praise USSR*BK0811060590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 7 Nov 90*

[NHAN DAN 7 November Editorial: "Shining Forever Are the Concepts of the Great October Revolution"]

[Text] Today, together with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [CPSU] and the fraternal Soviet people as well as all progressive mankind in the world, the Vietnamese people commemorate the 73d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], an important turning point in world development that ushered in a new era in human history, that of the working people's struggle for the right to mastery of their own destiny and for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

From a backward semi-colonial feudalist nation at the beginning of the 20th century, the Soviet people—in a short period of time—built the country into a firm, strong superpower with great production and scientific potential and an advanced culture. The Soviet people have made valuable contributions to save mankind from the scourge of fascism. The Soviet people's victory in the war for national salvation has created favorable conditions for the successes of socialism in many countries in the world, achievements of the struggle for national independence, and victories for the communist and international workers' movements. People in nations have an indelible impression of the Soviet Union's great contributions to the development and progress of the world.

Over the past seven decades and more, the CPSU and the Soviet people have consistently striven to surmount numerous difficulties and ordeals to defend and develop the gains of the GOSR in the Soviet Union while rendering tireless efforts to the world people's struggle for peace, disarmament, and eliminating the danger of wars.

At present, by capitalizing on the comprehensive and serious crisis of socialism, the hostile and opportunist forces are sparing no efforts to distort history, discredit the October Revolution, and incite anti-communist and anti-Soviet hysteria. The great epochal achievements made by the Soviet people and progressive mankind over the past decades, however, remain incontrovertible.

In the present restructuring cause, the Soviet party and people have made great efforts to eliminate negative phenomena to overcome the current crisis. The CPSU Central Committee plenum last October noted that the present situation is very complicated. The Soviet Union is shifting to a market-oriented economy. Negative phenomena, however, are still prevalent. These include a budget deficit, speculation, inflation, and a serious shortage of consumer goods, while conflicts among nationalities are occurring in many regions. Moreover, differences among political forces still exist while movements against socialism and the CPSU are developing. In

the face of this decisive ordeal, the CPSU has consistently maintained the socialist path for implementing restructuring and has affirmed its faithfulness to the GOSR ideals.

As close companions and friends of the fraternal Soviet people, the Vietnamese people are convinced that the Soviet Communists and people will bring into full play the glorious tradition of the October Revolution to overcome all difficulties and complications to take their country further forward along the path of socialism.

Taking the concepts of the GOSR, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], founded and forged by President Ho Chi Minh, have creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist doctrine to the unique conditions of Vietnam, thereby scoring victory for the Vietnamese revolution. The Vietnamese people have always remembered with gratitude that the success of the Vietnamese revolution stemmed from the concepts of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and from the influence of the October Revolution. We respectively noted the great, valuable, and effective assistance provided by the Soviet party, government, and people to the Vietnamese people's cause for national defense and construction. In the new stage, Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and cooperation are being strengthened on the new basis and requirements of the current situation for the interests of the two peoples, and for peace and progress in Asia and the rest of the world. Forms and structures of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation have been gradually changed to effectively overcome obstacles, develop further, and achieve higher results.

Solidarity and multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union have always been the principled policies of the Vietnamese party and state. The Vietnamese people, highly appraising the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, have striven to strengthen cooperation between our two parties and nations. The far-reaching movement full of sentiment codenamed "Coconut Shell Dipper for the Chernobyl Children" has been wholeheartedly supported by all strata of the Vietnamese people. This is the latest lively manifestation of the Vietnamese people's profound solidarity and friendship with the fraternal Soviet people.

On the commemoration of the 73d anniversary of the GOSR, the Vietnamese people convey to the Soviet people their sincere sentiment and love, and wish the fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union be consistently consolidated and developed.

Editorial Commemorates Revolution*BK0811105790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 7 Nov 90*

[From the press review]

[Text] The paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today, 7 November, carries an editorial entitled: "Implementing

Reform Along the Path of the October Revolution." The editorial says in part: Monitoring with keen interest all steps taken by the Soviet People, the Vietnamese people hope and believe that the great Soviet Union will overcome all difficulties and ordeals, advance further, and enhance its role and position as the world's first socialist state, thereby contributing significantly to the common struggle for peace, security, and social progress. It is certain that the immortal ideals of the October Revolution will be preserved and further developed.

Commemorating the 73d anniversary of the October Revolution, the Vietnamese people and Armed Forces—turning their minds toward the land of Lenin—sincerely wish the Soviet people and Armed Forces ever greater achievements in their struggle to build a stable, strong, and prosperous Soviet fatherland, thereby contributing to strengthening the revolutionary cause of the world people.

Medical Aid for Chernobyl Radiation Victims

*BK0811150190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 6 Nov 90*

[Text] To date, the Coconut Shells for Chernobyl Children Movement has received a warm response in the form of practical deeds from large sections of the people of all strata, mass organizations, government agencies, enterprises, and schools.

On 6 November, in Hanoi, the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Association, NHAN DAN, and the Vietnam Red Cross Society organized a ceremony to symbolically hand over 107 metric tons of coconut shell charcoal to help the children of Chernobyl on the occasion of the 73d anniversary of the October Revolution.

Handed over at the ceremony along with the charcoal were some anti-radioactive contamination products made from Vietnamese herbs.

French Food Aid Arrives in Haiphong Port

*BK0811155490 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 8—A consignment of the French government's aid including 3,650 tons of wheatflour, 300 tons of milk and 70 tons of canned meat has arrived in Haiphong port.

Present at a ceremony today for token hand-over of the aid were French Ambassador Claude Blanchemaison; Pham Van Trong, vietnamese deputy minister of finance; and others.

This is the 6th annual aid consignment given to Vietnam by the French government since 1985. The aid is to cater for Vietnam's rural development projects.

Military Delegation Meets Indian Counterparts

*BK0811123790 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 8—A military delegation led by General Doan Khue, vice defense minister and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, arrived in New Delhi on November 5 for an official visit to India.

The delegation attended a welcome ceremony held at the Indian Army Headquarters, and laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier Monument.

They were received on separate occasions by Gen. S.F. Rodrigues, chief of the Staff of the Army, and Admiral J.G. Nadkarni, chief and chairman of the Council of the Joint Staff. The two sides exchanged experiences on building and strengthening the armed forces in each country in the new situation of the world.

The delegation called at the military institute in New Delhi. Also in the morning of the same day, the Vietnamese delegation had working sessions with host-senior officials in charge of sciences and technology and defence production.

In the afternoon the delegation called on Indian Minister of State for Defence R. Ramanna. He warmly welcomed the visit as an opportunity for furthering the mutual understanding and assistance between the armies of the two countries in the years to come.

In the evening, the Vietnamese guests were feted by J.G. Nadkarni, chief of the Indian Naval Staff.

Radio Delegation Attends Conference in Delhi

*BK0811155290 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 8—A Vietnamese delegation led by Le Thanh Cong, vice minister of culture, information, tourism and sports, attended the 27th conference of the Radio and Television Association of the Asian-Pacific region held in New Delhi recently.

After the conference, Le Thanh Cong had a working session with the director general of the All-India Radio on further promotion of cooperation between Vietnam and India in the broadcasting field.

The Vietnamese delegation was warmly received by Indian Minister of Information P. Upendra and had contacts with regional radio and television delegations.

New Transmission Station Set Up in Huong Hoa

*BK0811145390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 7 Nov 90*

[Text] Thanks to the investment made by the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Tourism, the mountain district of Huong Hoa, Quang Tri Province, recently finished building a new radio transmission station. This

modern project has a transmission radius of 15 km and technical equipment worth 50 million dong.

Along with the construction of new facilities, the wired radio station has repaired its cable network and public loudspeaker system to serve the people in Khe Sanh Township and various villages of Huong Hoa District.

International Copyright Symposium Held in Hanoi

*BK0811104190 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT
7 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 7—A two-day symposium on copyright, the first of its kind to date in Vietnam, was concluded here on Nov. 6.

Among those present at the event were Vu Khac Lien, deputy minister of culture, sports, information and tourism; David Smith, resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme; and Carlos Fernandez, representative of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

During the symposium, international laws on copyright protection for literary and art works, including the Berne Convention, were presented to Vietnamese participants. They also compared notes with foreign participants on the differences between the present Vietnamese regulations and international laws in this field. Their discussions made considerable contributions to promote an early institution of a copyright law in the country.

More on Vatican Delegation's Visit

*BK0811143590 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT
8 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 8—A delegation of the Vatican arrived here yesterday for a week-long visit to Vietnam to discuss issues of mutual concern with the Vietnamese authorities.

The delegation is led by Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, president of the Pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace, president of the Pontifical Council "Corunum" and representative of Pope John Paul II. It includes Monsignor Claudio M. Celli, official of the Vatican State Department, and Monsignor Barnabe Nguyen Van Phuong [name as received], official of the Sacred Congregation for Evangelization.

The guests were welcomed at the Hanoi Airport by representatives of the Government Commission for Religious Affairs (CRA) and the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry. The Italian Ambassador to Hanoi was also present.

They were later received at the Government Guesthouse by Nguyen Chinh [name as received], acting head of the CRA. Bishop Nguyen Minh Nhat [name as received] and Bishop Pham Dinh Tung [name as received], respectively president and deputy secretary general of the Vietnam Episcopal Council, were present at the reception.

This morning, the Vatican delegation paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. The guests are scheduled to stay until November 13.

Radio Reviews Nov Issue of Army Journal

*BK0811163990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 4 Nov 90*

[Summary] On the occasion of the 73d anniversary of the Great October Russian Socialist Revolution, TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN begins its November 1990 issue with an important editorial entitled: "The Path of the October Revolution—An Experiment of Life and a Law of History," expressing progressive mankind's concern over the path of the October Revolution and the fate of socialism both at present and in the future. The editorial, however, says that "socialism will certainly be able to overcome its shortcomings in the current process of restructuring and renovation to continue advancing under different models suitable to the characteristics, specific historical conditions, and traditions of each country."

"In anticipation of the Seventh National Party Congress, in this issue the journal also carries an article by Major General Nguyen Xuan Hoe touching on the contents and measures to consolidate, organize, and streamline the contingent of party members and purify the internal ranks of the army party organization under the present situation." This is followed by:

- "Article by Professor Lieutenant General Le Xuan Luu: 'The Present Age and Class Struggle';
- "Article by Comrade Nguyen Dang Quang: 'Five Ways To Approach the Problem of Socialism';
- "Article by Comrade Quang Can: 'Democracy and Socialism'; and
- "Article by Comrade Khong Doan Hoi: 'Will the Multi-Component Economy Lead Us to Political Pluralism?'"

Regarding military issues, the journal carries an article by Major General Vu Van Ba: "'Build Combat Villages and Hamlets in the Provincial and City Defense Zones' and some other articles on the subject of building defense zones." These include:

- "Article by Colonel Pham Xuan Duyen: 'Combat Activities of Provincial and City Defense Zones';
- "Article by Colonel Vu Dac Thang: 'Combat Art in Defense Zones';
- "Article by Major General Vu Trong Ha: 'Prepare Battle Positions for Provincial and City Defense Zones'; and
- "Article by Lieutenant Colonel Dong Minh Dai: 'The Issue of Mobilizing the Reserve Logistics Force Through Maneuvers in Defense Zones of Ha Son Binh.' Next are:

—“Article by Comrade Pham Van Thach of the Interior Ministry: ‘Some Ideas Emanating From a Number of Counterrevolutionary Rebellions’; and

—“Article by Professor Major General Le The Trung: ‘Develop Military Medicine in the Direction of Combining Modern Medicine With Folk Medicine.’

“Regarding the struggle against corruption and smuggling, the journal presents an article by Major Bui Chi Cuong: ‘What Has Been Revealed Through a Case of Smuggling at Division X in the 9th Military Region?’”

Found in the “Renovate the Theory of Data Information” section is an article entitled ‘The Army Cannot Be Excluded from Politics’ by Colonel General (Triyary), first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Finally, in the “Write as Requested by Readers” section, the journal carries the article: “The Essence of the Concept of Depoliticization of the Army,” written by Lieutenant Colonel Le Quang at the request of Comrade Tran Van Thai, member of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party committee propaganda and training section, and many other readers inside and outside the army.